NILES' WEEKLY REGISTER.

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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞*A card.* The editor yet remains absent from home —but expects to resume his duties at the desk early next week—with a renewed power and an increased ability to perform them more acceptably; and while asking the indulgence of his friends for the present relaxation, which seemed necessary to the continuance of his health, he hopes, by greater exertion, to merit the kindnesses conferred upon him. He has seen and heard much which, being profitable to himself, may, perhaps, be rendered useful to others.

CHOLERA.

Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois and *Missouri* were still afflicted, though the cholera was abating. In *Ohio* this disease still continues; in Columbus it had nearly disappeared, there had been 42 deaths by it there, including those in the penitentiary. In Dayton, Chillicothe, New Richmond and Ripley occasional cases occur. The number of deaths from it at Cincinnati from May 1, to August 7, was 307. The deaths during the week immediately preceding the latter date had decreased more then 50 per cent.

The mayor of Charlestown, Va. officially announces there had been seven deaths between the 9th and 13th instant, and adds there had been no new case reported for the twenty-four hours preceding the last named date.

Four cases are reported to have occurred at Harper's Ferry, and four deaths in Hagerstown of a disease resembling cholera, three whites and one colored person. The Torchlight adds the town is blessed with unusual good health for the season.

The Fredericktown Herald, states that a man from the line of the canal entered that city on the 21st instant, affected with the premonitory symptoms, and while passing through the streets became quite ill, was removed beyond the limits of the city, humanely attended by the physicians, is now out of danger and will recover. The editor affirms that the city is quite healthy, and that no case of cholera has originated there.

The official report of the deaths by cholera in Lexington, (Ky.) prepared by order of the common council, from the 1st of June to the 1st August, is as follows: whites 252; slaves 174; free blacks 48—Total 502. This is an awful mortality.

ELECTIONS. Members of congress elect, in *Tennessee.* John Blair, Samuel Bunch,* Luke Lea,* James Standifer, John B. Forrester,* Bailie Peyton,* John Bell, David W. Dickinson,* James K. Polk, Wm. M. Inge,* Cave Johnson, David Crockett,* Wm. C. Dunlap.*

Those marked thus, * new members.

North Carolina. In the remaining district of this state, James Graham has been elected in place of its late representative, Samuel P. Carson.

Indiana. The following gentlemen, says the Indiana Journal, are supposed to be elected: Ratliff Boon, John Carr, Amos Lane, Edward A. Hannegan and George L. Kinnard.

Kentucky. The returns come in so slowly from this state, that we cannot give the result with any thing like certainty. It appears, however, that *Robert P. Letcher*, national republican, has beaten his opponent, maj. T. P. Moore, Jacksonian, by a small majority, and that Mr. *Pope*, Jacksonian, in the Louisville district, has been elected over Mr. H. Crittenden, national republican, by a majority of 8 votes. Mr. Boyd is said to have succeeded over Mr. Lyon, late member—both Jacksonians. Mr. Hawes is said to have been re-elected, as also judge Tompkins; and report also says that Martin Beatty and Benjamin Hardin, both national republicans, have been elected. In the Mount Sterling district, James Love instead of John White, as stated in our last, is elected by a small majority—both national republicans.

FRIEND'S TRIAL—CONCLUDED. *To the editors of the Philadelphia Gazette. Trenton, Thursday evening, August* 15. The case which has occupied the court of appeals during the last month, is now closed. With this, we send you the opinion, which was recorded in short hand, as delivered by governor Seely.

Messrs. Wood, Green, Bourd, McDowell, Clark, Merkle, and the governor voted, affirming, and Clawson, Holmes, Campion and Townsend, reversing the opinion of judges Ewing and Drake. Very respectfully yours, &c.

Opinion. The case of Hendrickson, *vs.* Shotwell, the court have had under advisement, and being fully aware of its great importance, it has given it a very close and laborious investigation, both in relation to the law and testimony applicable to the case.

I am authorised to announce as the opinion of a majority of the members of the court, that the decree of the court of chancery, in this case, be affirmed, without the payment of costs.

The court would most earnestly recommend to the parties interested, to make a speedy and amicable adjustment of all disputes and difficulties. I have always regretted to find religious controversies brought into courts of justice; it has a demoralising effect upon society, is a stumbling block to the unconverted, and a source of joy and rejoicing to the infidel. It is therefore sincerely desired by all good men, that no effort will be spared by this society to effect a speedy compromise of their disputes, on such just and equitable principles, as shall prove them to be influenced by the light within, operating on sincere and honest hearts.

NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE. We copy the following from the Daily Advertiser:

Extract of a letter from the secretary of the treasury, dated *Washington, 7th Aug.* 1833.

"It is the duty of the government to see that all those who have business at the custom house, shall have their affairs promptly attended to. The government has the power and the inclination to employ and liberally compensate all agents necessary for the public service; consequently, if those who have business at the custom house are obliged to give private pay to custom house officers, it must be because there are not officers adequate to the duty, or, because, if numerous enough, they do not perform their duty. I respectfully request you, therefore, to make known to every officer and clerk in the public employment in your custom house, that the practice of receiving, from merchants or others, compensation for services of any kind, is utterly condemned; and, that no person who shall accept private compensation, shall be retained in service after proof of the fact.

"I need not enumerate the evils likely to result from a continuance of the practice to which you refer. If a merchant cannot get his business transacted as it should be, it must be the fault of the government; if he has to pay a public clerk, he has a just cause of complaint against the government; and a strong temptation is held out to public agents to create delay and difficulty, in order to coerce a merchant into the payment of private fees. One abuse of this kind will lead to others; and at last there will be a laxity of moral feeling utterly inconsistent with the character of the country, and the honor of its government. It is altogether a mistake that the receipt of private compensation is, *as one of your officers supposes*, a private affair between the officer and the merchant; and I consider it my duty the more strongly to say this, *as that gentleman is attached to the custom house.* As the head of the most important establishment in the country, I look to you for all the aid that may be requisite, to put an end to a practice which no time or authority, according

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to my notions, sanction or justify. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"W. J. Duane, *secr'y of treasury*.

"*Samuel Swartwout, esq. collector of New York*."

War against our merchants. A greater excitement than that now existing among the merchants and commercial men of this city, in reference to the proceedings of the custom house against the cargo of the ship Globe has probably never been known. The case is not regarded as affecting the interests of a few alone, but as bearing upon the rights of every merchant and every shipper in Philadelphia. If the proceeding of the surveyor of this port, is sustained in this instance, it may be sustained in others, and a system of espionage and surveillance will be established, among our respectable and intelligent merchants, disgraceful to any community. A public meeting of shippers and others, to express their decided indignation, and to enter their protest against the course pursued by the surveyors, is in contemplation.

The result of the conference between the surveyor and the consignees of the Globe, has been entirely unsatisfactory to the latter. The surveyor was asked whether he had received any information implicating the manifests of the ship. He replied in the affirmative. He was desired to mention whether the suspicion rested upon any particular invoice, or upon the whole cargo—to which he replied that it rested upon the whole freight. He was then requested as an act of justice to the consignees, and to enable them to detect the authors of the fabrication, to give the source whence his information had been received, but he *refused to give any information on the subject!*

Notwithstanding this want of courtesy, the two principal shippers, immediately gave their consent that the boxes should be *opened* and *examined*, by the custom house officers, and they offered to pay the expenses of freighting their part of the cargo to and from the custom house, as well as the cost of opening the packages, that the tea and boxes might not be injured by *boring*. The same sacrifice would no doubt have been made by all the consignees, but the tender was refused, the surveyor declaring that he should insist upon the boring system. The consignees then proposed, with a view of mitigating the damage consequent upon boring, that a certain number of boxes to be selected by the inspectors, should be taken from each invoice, and bored. *This too was refused!*

There being no possible way of satisfying the scruples of the surveyor, which had arisen, we doubt not, from misapprehension, the discharging of the cargo has been recommenced, as the ship cannot be detained. The loss to the consignees will be at least twenty per cent. from the injury received from the teas and boxes, from the boring instruments of the inspectors. A large purchaser has already refused to receive his invoice, and the consignees will be obliged to dispose of it at depreciated prices.

To show the extent of damage likely to be sustained, we may mention that one of the boring agents was yesterday discovered making an opening with his auger, in a box of *Chinese embroidered shawls*, which he had mistaken for a tea chest.

In consequence of the proceedings detailed above, the sale of the cargo of the Globe, has been postponed one week. [*Philadelphia Gazette*.

The West India trade. The Wiscasset Yankee, gives the following statements as to the operation of the negotiation effected by Mr. McLane, under the instructions of Mr. Van Buren.

"No sooner were the British vessels permitted to take cotton from our ports, than the British government changed the old duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem, to a specific duty of five-eighths of a penny per pound; and at the same time cotton freights from the provinces paid but one twenty-fifth of a penny per pound. Thus any British ships may sail from any of our ports with a cotton freight, and merely touch at Halifax, Bermuda, or any convenient place in the provinces, and pay but one twenty-fifth of a penny on her cotton; while American freights must pay five-eighths of a penny. It is clear then that the British vessel has nearly three-fifths of a penny per pound advantage over the *American*."

Notice to publishers of newspapers. *Post office, New York, August* 15, 1833. The following circular was received this day from the post office department, and in conformity with the instructions therein contained, the postage will in future be required upon all papers sent to the British provinces, unless paid at the United States post office on the frontier.

Samuel L. Gouverneur, P. M.

CIRCULAR.

Post office department, northern division, Aug, 15, 1833.

Sir: It being communicated to the department that the post masters in British North America have been instructed not to collect, nor be accountable to this department for the United States postage on newspapers sent by mails from the United States into the British provinces, it becomes necessary to require that payment of such postage be made in the United States. You will, therefore, inform the publishers of newspapers, sending from your office to subscribers in the British provinces that it will be necessary to pay the postage in advance at your office, or cause it to be paid at the United States post office on the frontier, which despatches such papers across the line, otherwise they will be detained at said frontier office. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. Nelson,

For the post master general.

To Sam'l L. Gouverneur, esq. P. M. New York, N. Y.

State rights. The following letter was addressed by the hon. Nathaniel Macon, late U. S. senator, to Samuel P. Carson, esq. of North Carolina:

"*Buck Spring, 9th Feb.* 1833.

"*Sir:* I have received your letter of the 24th ultimo. There can be no doubt that the U. S. are in a deplorable situation, and that the publication of the opinion you desire would be useless. It has never been a secret, and always stated to those who wanted to know it. In the year 1824 the constitution was buried in the senate—the senators who were then present, will, it is believed, recollect the fact—and never afterwards quoted by me while I continued in the senate. The opinions of gen. Washington, Mr. Jefferson and gov. Clinton are known but not respected. I have never believed a state could nullify and remain in the union, but have always believed that a state might secede when she pleased, provided she would pay her proportion of the public debt, and this right I have considered the best guard to public liberty and to public justice that could be desired, and it ought to have prevented what is now felt in the south—oppression.

"The proclamation contains principles as contrary to what was the constitution as nullification. It is the great error of the administration, which, except that, has been satisfactory in a high degree, to the people who elected the president. When confederacies begin to fight, liberty is soon lost, and the government as soon changed. A government of opinion, established by sovereign states, for special purposes, cannot be maintained by force. The use of force makes enemies, and enemies cannot live in peace under such a government.

"The case of South Carolina is as different from that of Pennsylvania as any two cases can be. In 1816 the system that now oppresses the south was begun. It was then opposed. In 1824 the constitution was buried. Senators who were then in the senate, will no doubt recollect—(Repetition—old age will show)—Time to quit. Yours, very truly, Nath'l Macon."

A choice bit. The following is part of an oration delivered recently in South Carolina, by Thomas Grimke. It is a beautiful extract, and we commend it to the attention of our readers. Mr. Grimke is extensively known, and wherever he is known he is esteemed. [*U. S. Gaz.*

Our country! Our whole country! How affecting are the ties which bind us to thee; how venerable is thy claim to our faithful services, to our purest affections! What indeed is our country, but a parent, by obligations the most sacred and sublime; by associations the most delicate and comprehensive; by prospects the most animating and delightful! In our American creed, what article then is of higher authority, of deeper interest, of more enduring value, than the precept, which commands us to

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reverence and love our country? Are we bound to father and mother by relations, which God himself has ordained and enforced? So are we to our country. Are we bound to our parents by all the sanctions of civil society, coeval with its origin, expanding in its progress, and destined to endure while social life shall last? So are we to our country. Are we bound to our father and mother by all those natural affections, which make them the most venerable of human beings, and home, the happiest spot upon earth? So are we to our country. The parents, whom nature has given us, die, and are laid in the earth, by the hands of their children; but our father-land protects us in life and hallows our graves. Our parent country still survives her children. She is immortal. Shall we not, then, in the spirit of gratitude, reverence and love, engrave on our hearts some maxim, not less beautiful in its moral, if we regard our duty, than eminent for its wisdom and truth, if we consult only our interest? And where shall we find a precept more venerable for its antiquity, more commanding in authority, than the inscription on the table of stone? "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." Our country is indeed a father, to be reverenced in the authority which commands our obedience; and a mother, to be loved with all the enthusiasm of gratitude and affection. No voice from heaven has indeed proclaimed, amidst the thunders, and lightnings, and clouds of another Sinai, "honor thy country, that thy days may be long in the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee." No miraculous hand writing has denounced against us, the sentence of destruction for unfaithfulness to her commands, for hypocrisy in our affections. No prophet or apostle has recorded with the pen of inspired truth and by divine authority, "thy country is thy parent—by all that is most solemn and binding in duty, by all that is most eloquent and holy in love." But the voice of nature and the testimony of all experience; the brightest and the darkest pages of history; the wisdom of philosophy, the energy of eloquence, and the enthusiasm of poetry, all, all attest the truth, "thy country is thy parent."

EXCERPTS. *Opinions on secession*, &c. In a letter to Mr. Carrington, in 1787, Mr. JEFFERSON said—"Where two parties make a compact, there results to each a power of compelling the other to execute it. Compulsion was never so easy as in our case, when a single frigate would soon levy on the commerce of any state, the deficiency of its contribution."

In 1811, Mr. JEFFERSON said, in a letter to Mr. Tracy, "That certain states, from local and occasional discontents, might attempt to secede from the union; but it is not probable that local discontents can spread to such an extent, as to be able to face the sound parts of so extensive an union."

The editor of the Richmond Enquirer, 1814, held the following opinions:

"No man, no association of men, no state, or set of states, has this right to withdraw itself from the union of its own accord. The same power that knit us together, can only unknit. The same formality that forged the links of the union is necessary to dissolve it. The majority of the states, which form the union, must consent to the withdrawal of any one branch of it. Until that consent has been obtained, any attempt to dissolve the union, or obstruct the efficacy of its constitutional laws, is treason—treason to all intents and purposes."

"Any other doctrine, such as that which has been lately held forth by the federel republicans, that any one state may withdraw itself from the union, is an abominable heresy."

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE PRESIDENT. *From the Norfolk Herald.* The court and common council of the borough of Norfolk appointed a joint committee from their respective bodies, last week, to wait on the president of the United States at the Rip Raps, and tender him an invitation to visit the corporate authorities and citizens of the borough, at such time as might suit his convenience.

The committee accordingly waited on the president on Friday, and were received by him with peculiar courtesy and affability; he postponed giving an answer to the invitation, however, till the next day, though he intimated to the committee that it would probably be out of his power to accept it. On Saturday evening the president's answer was received by the committee, declining the invitation in consequence of his previous arrangements for returning to Washington in the early part of the week. We have been favored by the committee with a copy of the letter of invitation, and the president's reply, which we subjoin.

Norfolk, August 15, 1833.

Gen. Jackson,

Sir: The corporate authorities of the borough of Norfolk, have charged us with the pleasing duty of waiting on you in the name and on the behalf of their fellow citizens, to tender their most respectful salutations and kindest wishes for your continued health and happiness, and to invite you to visit them at such time as may best suit your convenience; and we beg leave to assure you that your acceptance of their invitation would afford them an opportunity very anxiously desired, of paying to you, in person, those civilities so eminently due to your official and private character. We have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

WRIGHT SOUTHGATE,
ISAAC TALBOT,
JOS. H. ROBERTSON,
NATHAN C. WHITEHEAD,
JOHN CAPRON,
} *Committee.*

Gen. Andrew Jackson, president of the U. S. Rip Raps.

Rip Raps, August 17, 1833.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the polite invitation of the corporate authorities of the borough of Norfolk, which you were charged as a committee to tender me, together with their respectful salutations and kind wishes for my health and happiness.

For the kind wishes expressed for my health and happiness, I make a tender to you individually, and through you to the citizens of the borough of Norfolk, of my grateful thanks, with the assurance that nothing would afford me greater pleasure than to visit and shake my fellow citizens of Norfolk by the hand. But my public duties call me to Washington at an early day. I know not at what moment the conveyance for which I have written may approach my retreat, and in the mean time the state of my health admonishes me that I ought to remain free from bustle and fatigue, and avail myself of the benefit of the pure air, the sea bathing, and the repose which I have sought in this insulated spot of your beautiful bay, for the short period that my public duties permit me to withdraw from Washington.

These considerations, will I trust be received by my friends in Norfolk, as a sufficient apology for my declining their polite and gratifying invitation; at some other time and under different circumstances, I may have the pleasure which is now denied me.

Receive, gentlemen, for yourselves individually, and present to those whom you represent, my best wishes for your prosperity and happiness. ANDREW JACKSON.

Messrs. Wright Southgate, Isaac Talbot, Jos. H. Robertson, N. C. Whitehead and John Capron, committee.

PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, Md. A communication in a late *Marlborough Banner*, from Edward W. Belt, esq. whose opportunities of ascertaining may be relied upon, estimates the exports of the products of this fertile county, the last year, at 11,000 hogsheads of tobacco, valued at $550,000; and 220,000 bushels of wheat, valued at $275,000. Making $825,000 for those two articles only, in one year. "This," says Mr. B. "is more than one fourth of the exports of domestic produce from Maryland, and is to the exports of domestic produce of the United States, about one to 73. *Our village* (Marlborough) last year exported 2,110 hogsheads of tobacco, worth $105,000."

PITTSBURGH. We find the following article in the Pittsburgh Advocate—we know nothing of the circumstance which called forth the card—but all data for calculations furnish conclusions that Pittsburgh is and must long continue to be prosperous in an eminent degree; and indeed no place more deserves general prosperity. Enterprise, activity, punctuality to business, and that

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kind of true liberality which consults the good of all, must result in individual and general success; long may they remain the attributes of our western metropolis, and and long may her citizens enjoy their results.

Pittsburgh, August 7, 1833.

The undersigned, engaged in manufacturing and mercantile pursuits in the city of Pittsburgh and vicinity, have noticed with extreme regret the publication in one of our newspapers, entitled "hard times," which mentions information of "*failures among our heaviest business men.*" Although the intention of the publication may have been praise worthy, its construction abroad may be of the most dangerous tendency to our credit as individuals and a community. We therefore feel ourselves called upon to repel all imputations which may affect us as men of business.

We assure the public at large, east and west, that at no period within our knowledge, has the character of our city deserved to stand higher for solid capital, for mercantile punctuality and integrity in the engagements of its traders. We protest against the conclusions drawn from *one* single failure, and against involving the credit of others in this individual misfortune.

Riddle, Forsyth & Co.	H. McShane,
Little & Hays,	Wm. J. Madeira,
William Holmes,	Hoge & Wainwright,
John D. Davis & Co.	S. Smith & Co.
Shoenberger, Wrenshall & Co.	McKee, Clarke & Co.
Cassat, Hutchinson & Ledlie,	Leonard, Semple & Leonard,
H. S. Sprang & Son,	Miltenberger, Brown & Co.
Adams, Allen & Co.	Allen & Grant,
Carlisle & Birmingham,	Lewis Hutchinson & Co.
Johnston & Stockton,	L. & P. Peterson,
James Irwin,	R. Townsend & Co.
	W. Ebbs & Co.

INSPECTION OF SALT. The amount of salt inspected in this town during the month of July, is as follows:

Saline,	150,634 34
Liverpool,	48,170 38
Geddes,	36,591 46
Syracuse,	34,520 38
Total,	269,816 56
Duties,	$33,364 72

The inspection for the season, thus far, is considerably greater than for the corresponding months of any other season. [*Syracuse (N. Y.) Mail.*

MASSACHUSETTS FISHERIES. The Charleston (S. C.) Courier, in noticing Dr. Smith's recent work on the "Massachusetts fisheries," makes the following abstract from the book:

Many of the towns in the colony of Massachusetts began, at an early date, to cultivate their river fisheries. In 1641, 300,000 dry fish were sent to market. Previously to the American revolution, the cod fishery of Massachusetts employed 28,000 tons of shipping and 4,000 seamen; making an annual value of industry and enterprise of about $1,000,000. In 1775 Great Britain broke up this profitable employment, by prohibiting the colonies the exercise of the right of fishery on the banks of Newfoundland. The restoration of peace with Great Britain, after the achievement of American independence, revived this branch of industry and hardy enterprise, which was further stimulated by a bounty granted by congress in 1779, on exported fish, and a few years after, to vessels employed in the business. In 1807, 71,000 tons of shipping were employed in the cod fishery alone, and the average value of exports from this country, of the productions of the sea, for that and the four preceding years, was estimated at $3,000,000. The unwise restrictions then imposed on our commerce, caused the fisheries to diminish in value, from that period until the close of the second war with Great Britain. The return of peace again effected their revival, and the very next year 68,000 tons of vessels, employing 10,000 seamen, were again upon the ocean. In 1804 the number of barrels of mackerel packed in Massachusetts was 8,079; in 1811, 19,000. The war nearly destroyed this business; but in 1815 it rose again to 16,000 barrels. In 1820 the increase was so rapid, that the number of barrels packed amounted to 236,243. This was before the separation of Maine. In the subsequent year, Massachusetts alone packed 111,000 barrels—and in 1831, the amount had swelled to 348,750 barrels. The number of vessels employed in 1831, was near 400, and the seamen probably exceeded 4,000. The probable value of the mackerel fishery for 1831, exceeded $1,500,000.

NEW DISCOVERY. Mr. Mariner, of N. York, has made an important discovery for the use of persons exposed to fire or water. It is a process by which he is enabled to coat over leather, cotton, linen, silk, &c. or any like material, into durable India rubber garments, wholly impervious to water, without being rendered heavy or clumsy. The editor of the New York Advocate says he has examined a coat and pantaloons made of cotton cloth, covered in every part with the India rubber, without a stich except in the button holes. These must be excellent articles for firemen, stage drivers, and travellers in open waggons. Ladies' and gentlemen's boots and shoes may be made of any of the above named materials from the coarsest leather or the finest silk. The India rubber cloth may be obtained on application to George Spring, No. 55 Pine street, New York. In making, it is recommended that care be taken to avoid as few pin and needle holes, and seems as possible.

POWER OF THE HYDRANT. An experiment was made yesterday for the purpose of ascertaining the height to which water can be carried by the power of the hydrant, without the intervention of engines. A hose was attached to the stock at the corner of William street and Exchange Place. The power was found sufficient to throw the column of water fairly upon the roofs of the tallest buildings in the neighborhood, most of which are four stories high. The water was thrown with great force in an almost unbroken column against the underside of the copings, and when the hose was carried up to the roof of the new stores in William street, it was still thrown fifteen or twenty feet higher in a perpendicular direction and across the street so as to drench half a dozen houses on the other side. Our hydrant has cost a large sum of money, but it has already saved property enough from destruction by fire to reimburse its cost, and has won the public favor completely. The property in the city is at this moment worth more by ten times and for aught we know a hundred times the cost of the hydrant, on account of the security growing out of its existence. The risk of insurance against fire is reduced materially, and the premiums would be, were they regulated upon the principles of that beautiful system—free trade.

[*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

NEW SYSTEM OF FRAUD. A novel system of fraud has recently been practised in New York and Albany. A person went to one of the New York banks and deposited $250, and drew his check for the money which the cashier certified as good for the amount. The check holder then altered the word two into twelve, and placed a figure 1 before the 250, presented the check at another bank and drew $1,250. He next made another deposite, again altered the certified check, and drew more money in Brooklyn; a third time he deposited money, and drew $1,250 each from the Mechanics' and Farmers' bank and the Canal bank at Albany. In all, the swindler obtained from $5,000 to $7,000, from his $250. He selected the sum of $250, in each case for deposite, as the words and figures of the check could be most easily altered to answer his purpose. At one bank in New York where he presented a check, the cashier noticed something wrong in it and pointed it out to the presenter, who said, very coolly, that he had taken the check without examining it, but he then saw it was wrong, and would return to the bank in which he had deposited, and get it corrected—and he went out for that purpose. Of course he was not heard from again. [*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

MAIL ROBBERY. On Saturday morning, the 10th inst. a man rather shabbily dressed went into a tailor's shop in the upper part of the city to purchase some clothing, and took from his pocket to pay for them a draft drawn by the cashier of the Easton, Penn. bank, for $60 dated August 1st, and in favor of a person whose name we did not

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learn, residing in Kingston, Esopus. The draft not being endorsed, the tailor suspected that all was not right, and detained the man until he could send to the house of the cashier of one of our banks who lived in the vicinity. On his arrival the man was searched, and another draft for $2,000, drawn as above, and in favor of a respectable commercial house in this city, in the way-bill of the Easton, Penn. post office, which stated that about 13 letters were mailed, were found upon him. An officer was immediately sent for, but before he arrived the man escaped.

Information was given to the police magistrates, and the way-bill was handed to justice Hopson. Inquiry was then made at the post office to know if there had been a mail robbery, and the officers were told that the Easton, Penn. mail bag had been robbed, and that the bag had been found in Washington street near the battery, and several letters had been picked up in the street, broken open which *had* contained the drafts above alluded to.

On Saturday afternoon a man was arrested for some petty theft, and on him were found papers or letters which proved him to be the same man who had attempted to pass the above drafts in the morning. He is committed to prison for further examination and trial.

[*N. Y. Mercantile Adv.*

Loss of the ship Mentor. The ship Mentor, of New Bedford, under my command, was lost on the *Pelew Islands*, on the 21st May, 1832, and eleven of my crew were lost at the time, in attempting to leave the ship in one of the boats, viz: Thos. M. Colesworthy, 1st officer; Peter O'Conner, 2d officer; Benjamin F. Harkell, James M. Fisher, David Jenkins, boat steerers; Lewis Burgoin, John Bailey, James Blackmore, Thomas Taylor *alias* James Holiday, William Jones, seamen; and the cook, a black man. The remainder of my crew arrived at Pelew on 24th May, in latitude 7 41 north; the ship was lost on a reef in lat. 8 18, and long. nearly 135 east. We remained on the island until the 23d day of November, when the natives gave us a canoe and a whale boat belonging to the ship, with such provisions as the island afforded, with which we left, in hopes of reaching the island of Ternate, or any other of the Dutch settlements. We left at Pelew as hostages, *James Meader*, *Calvin Alden* and *Horatio Davis*, taking with us two chiefs and one man, natives. On the 29th November, the canoe sunk in a squall. After taking all the men into the whale boat, continued our voyage until the 6th December, when at day-light we discovered Lord North's Island, the natives of which came off in canoes and made us all prisoners, broke the boat in pieces, and stripped us of all our clothes, but otherwise offered us no violence. We remained with them until 3d of February, 1833, when the Spanish ship Sabina, captain Somes, from Calcutta, hove in sight, when myself and B. J. Rollins succeeded in getting on board, leaving Horace Holden, Milton Hewlet, Benjamin Nute, Charles Bowkett, William Sidden and Peter Andrews, with the three Pelew men. Captain Somes being short of provisions, could not wait to get the rest on board, not knowing how long he might have to detain himself, and the natives not wishing to part with us. Captain Somes has done every thing in his power to render our situation as comfortable as possible during our stay on board the Sabina, for which I beg to return him my *most grateful thanks*.

We may attribute our kind treatment at Pelew to the presents they received from the British government, for the kindness and hospitality shown to captain Wilson when he lost his ship on the same island; and no doubt the two chiefs accompanied us in the canoe expecting a reward from the American government for taking care of us, building us a canoe, &c. &c.

Given under my hand at Macao, China, this 24th day of February, 1833, Edward C. Barnard.

U. S. ship Independence. A serious disaster had nigh befallen the Independence 74, which is lying in the stream at the Navy Yard, in Charlestown, on Wednesday, 14th inst. Early in the morning, com. Elliott went on board to give directions about having the ship well moored against the arrival of the equinoctial gales, and while on deck, it seemed to him that she lurched more than usual. He ordered the pumps to be tried, which being done, it was ascertained that she had four feet of water in her hold. Some rogue had broken off the brass cock fixed on one of her sides to let in salt water occasionally, and the ship was filling rapidly. But for the timely discovery, she must have sunk during the afternoon or night, in a depth of 50 feet of water.

Thunder storm. During a violent thunder storm which occurred yesterday, the marine hospital, a new edifice not yet completed, was stricken and considerably injured. It is probable that the electric fluid entered at the south east chimney, the top of which it tore off, and then separated into three streams, one descending the south east corner, splintering and scorching the window frames, tearing out the iron pullies attached to them, and breaking the glass. The second stream descended the middle of the eastern wall, and destroyed a portion of the plaistering on the inside, which being fresh, showed the marks of the splinters which were stripped off and dashed against it. It then descended to the ground, tearing off a part of the lower eastern door. The third stream descended through the centre of the building, shattering some of the studs to pieces, and stripping off the plaistering, leaving marks of its having followed the direction of the nails, which secured the lathing. The circumstance of there being no lightning rod erected for the protection of the building, will probably account for the different directions taken by the fluid in its passage to the ground. There were, we understand, no persons in the edifice at the time of the accident.

The house of R. M. Allan, esq. on Sullivan's island, was also struck about the same time, and the inside very much shattered, but providentially without injury to any of its inmates. The clap was severe, and the escape wonderful. Mrs. A. who was sitting near the side of the house where the lightning entered, with her infant in her arms, was stunned by the shock, and the infant fell on the floor—but without further injury to either.

[*Charleston Cour. Aug. 5.*

The tea ship. The following call upon the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia is—from its nature and date—a curiosity in this day. We have seen the original—probably the only one extant—and could not but view it with strong feelings of the great events which followed the apparently trifling cause to which it refers. It was posted as a play card around the city, and proves that the art of printing was, at that remote day, well understood here:

Monday morning, December 29, 1773.

The tea ship being arrived, every inhabitant who wishes to preserve the liberty of America is desired to meet at the state house, this morning, precisely at ten o'clock, to advise what is to be done at this alarming crisis.

Tribute to Washington at the Dublin theatre. Mr. Hackett, the actor gives the following account of an occurrence at the Dublin theatre. "The first night of Rip Van Winkle, when in the midst of the scene where he finds himself lost in amazement at the change in his native village, as well as in himself and every body he meets, a person of whom he is making inquiry mentions the name of Washington. Rip asks 'who is he?' The other replies—'what! did you never hear of the immortal George Washington, the father of his country?' The whole audience from pit to gallery seemed to rise, and with shouting, huzzas, clapping of hands and stamping of feet made the very building shake. These deafening plaudits continued some time, and wound up with three distinct rounds. To describe to you my feelings during such an unexpected thunder-gust of national enthusiasm is utterly impossible. I choked—the tears gushed from my eyes, and I can assure you it was only by a great effort that I restrained myself from destroying all the illusion of the scene by breaking the fetters with which the age and character of Rip had invested me, and exclaiming in the fullness of my heart 'God bless old Ireland.'"

Poison from new honey. A son of nine, and a daughter of six years, and only children of Samued York, of Farmington, Mass. died a few days since in consequence of eating new honey. They lived about thirty-six hours.

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It is, perhaps, not generally known, (says the Kennebec Journal), that honey recently gathered by bees at a certain season of the year, from the flowers of some poisonous plants, possesses their deleterious qualities, in a highly concentrated state, when fresh, and may prove fatal if taken in sufficient quantity. It has been ascertained that the poisonous effects of some plants, as for instance the Lambkill, so called, depend upon a certain agent, named by chemists, prussic acid. It is also found that this acid very soon loses its hurtful properties by decomposition; so that honey containing such an agent at first, would of itself become pure in a short time, being suffered to remain undisturbed. Occurrences of death from this cause, are, no doubt, exceedingly rare.

POPULATION OF UPPER CANADA. The York papers give the following as the aggregate of the population of Upper Canada, for the years 1832 and 1833:

Districts.	1832.	1833.	*Increase.*
Eastern	21,765	23,743	1,978
Ottawa	5,293	6,848	1,055
Johnstown	24,299	27,058	2,759
Bathurst	19,636	22,286	2,650
Midland	37,457	42,294	4,837
Newcastle	21,019	25,580	4,541
Home	40,650	47,650	7,000
Gore	27,224	31,820	4,596
Niagara	24,181	24,772	591
London	28,842	33,225	4,984
Western	10,627	11,788	1,161
Total	260,992	296,544	33,552

FREE LABOR COMPANY. Already a project has been started for a "West India free labor company." The proposal is to issue transferable bonds, bearing interest at 4 per cent. in sums varying from £100 to £1,000 each. The bonds to be issued to subscribers, who are to make an immediate deposite, and pay up instalments. The company are to buy up West India estates and mortgages. The company are to grant leases and estates, and the estates are to be cultivated by free negro labor.—The aggregate value of estates and stock is made to be £[illegible],000,000; the money capital to be subscribed £15,000,000; total capital of the company on which *pro re natar* divisions are to be made, £115,000,000.

[*English paper.*.

FACTORY LABOR BILL. It has been already stated, that a proposition made by the chancellor of the exchequer in relation to this bill, was rejected by the house of commons; but the precise character of the proposition was not known when the statement was made. His object was, to confine the limitation of the period of daily labor, specified in the bill, which is eight hours, to children under 14 years of age. This was opposed, as an attempt to deprive the laborers of legislative protection at the very age when it was most required. Among its opponents was Mr. Brotherton, whose remarks were heard with much attention by the house. He said among other things, that

"It had been said that young persons above 14 years of age could make their own bargains; but it was in evidence that such young persons were obliged to work 15 and 16 hours a day, and when they had urged the inability of their strength to do so, had been told to quit; so that they must either comply with those hours of labor or starve. He must be permitted to state that he felt strongly and was deeply interested in this important subject, and he was not ashamed to say, even in this house, that he himself, from the age of 12 to 16 years, had worked in a factory from 12 to 14 hours a day.—(Hear). He had endured all the privations now suffered by those young persons whose case was now under discussion, (hear)—and for them he could not but feel a deep sympathy—(hear)—for although he had been elevated by his fellow countrymen to the high honor of a seat in the British house of commons, he could neither forget the situation in which he had once stood—(hear)—nor could feel otherwise than much disposed to stand by his order.—(Hear, hear). If he could accomplish any relief to that class from the grievances under which they at present labored, he should feel satisfied that he had not lived in vain." (Hear, hear).

A METAPHYSICAL HORSE-WHIPPING. Those of our readers who have attended to the contest between Don Pedro and Don Miguel, may remember, that some months ago, the former, from dissatisfaction with the commander of his fleet, admiral *Sartorius*, sent his aid-de-camp, sir John M. Doyle, to put him under arrest. When, however, the aid-de-camp stepped on board the admiral's ship, he himself was arrested, and kept in confinement. For the indignity of this proceeding, the soldier called upon the sailor for explanation; the sailor's reply was, that sir John could hardly have calculated upon any other treatment, when he ungraciously volunteered on such a mission, but that if brother officers think he (the admiral) owes any satisfaction to sir John, he would be happy to afford it to him, whenever they might meet at home or abroad, he (the admiral) being *then* about to proceed to France: thereupon, the knight, after expressing his regret at the necessity of the case, thus writes to the admiral:

It now becomes an imperative but painful duty on my part to request your excellency will do me the favor to conceive that you have been horse-whipped by sir J. M. Doyle, K. C. B. and K. T. S. who laments that your unaccountable and unwarrantable conduct should oblige him to adopt this as the only step your intended flight from the scene of your gallant exploits has left open. But should your excellency, on more mature reflection, revoke your intention of proceeding forthwith to France, I shall be most happy to receive you at the Foz whenever you are pleased to appoint, and to assure your excellency that every attention and requisite accommodation will be provided for you during the short period that your residence may be necessary on that occasion in Portugal.

Hereupon, the London Times, in the paragraph we copy, suggests a way out of the quarrel, without compromising the honor of either party:

"Sir John Milley Doyle, with a finished politeness and an amusing *naivete* worthy of those distinguished heroes, *major O'Flaherty* and *sir Lucius O'Trigger*, requests his excellency vice-admiral Sartorius 'will do him the favor to conceive that he has been horse-whipped by sir John Milley Doyle, K. C. B. and K. T. S.' Now, there is a precedent, and a very celebrated one, in the French code of honor, (and no code is more sensitively delicate), which the vice-admiral may at once readily adopt, and thus honorably settle this inauspicious quarrel. Let him answer, in the words of the precedent, that 'he (the vice-admiral) begs the favor of sir John Milley Doyle, K. C. B. and K. T. S. to be assured that he (the vice-admiral) has run the said sir John through the body.' Thus this metaphysical duel will end as it began, in an imaginary collision. How much better than the reality for both parties!"

BRIEF NOTICES.

A wonderful invention it is said was discovered by a Frenchman named Battineau in 1765, by which vessels at sea can be discovered 250 leagues off. The instrument is called nauscopie, and an account of it is given in the London Monthly Magazine. A nebulous satellite, according to the invention, precedes a ship for several days, which can be seen. The French government did not patronise Battineau, and he was living in obscurity in 1810.

Lieutenant Collings Long, commanding the U. S. schooner Dolphin, states in a letter to the secretary of the navy, dated April, 1833, Valparaiso bay, that for the nine months previous only nine persons on board had drawn the liquor part of their rations.

Captain E. V. Sumner's corps of U. S. dragoons, or rangers destined for the Indian service, arrived at Buffalo, on the 3d inst. and left next day for their place of destination. The Buffalo Journal says, they were the finest looking raw recruits we ever saw; all New Yorkers, selected by capt. S. himself from the northern and western counties of the state, within the age of 25 years, and as nearly as possible 5 feet 8 inches in height. All possessing a good English education and of strictly correct habits. Such youth, with such a commander, who permits the performance of no menial service from any member of his detachment, and fares as they fare, cannot fail to prove useful and become an ornament to the service.

The Jackson republican democratic convention met at Hagerstown, Md. on the 10th instant, and nominated Francis Thomas, esq. as a candidate for congress.

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The national republicans of the Easton district, on the Eastern Shore of this state, have nominated the hon. *Robert H. Goldsborough*, formerly U. S. senator, as their candidate for congress.

We regret to learn that Dr. *John T. Reese*, the candidate of the Jackson party for the above district, died in Philadelphia, on Tuesday last. Dr. R. was an accomplished gentleman and eminent physician, and was very highly esteemed for his social virtues.

An affray took place at the rail road on Monday evening last. It appears that certain colored persons wishing to go to the lake, took possession of the cars appropriated to white people; that they were turned out of them; went away and armed themselves, returned and attacked Mr. Reeves, the clerk of the road, by firing pistols at him, &c. Two of them have, we understand, been apprehended and bound over to appear at the next session of the criminal court. We should think it was high time a stop was put to the outrages of this class of gentry.

[*N. O. Argus of Aug.* 1.

Mr. McDuffie being present at the commencement of the college at Athens, Georgia, a dinner was tendered him and accepted. It was attended by great numbers and the guest received every demonstration of the most enthusiastic admiration. His speech, requested for publication by the committee, will speedily appear.

The trial of *Antonio Le Blanc* for the murder of Mr. Sayre and family, is going on at Morristown, N. J. before judge Ford. The prosecution is conducted by Henry A. Ford, esq. district attorney, assisted by John R. Brown and Jacob W. Miller. For the prisoner, William L. Halsey, of Newark, and Francis Maccullock, of Morristown. "The court has expressed a most positive injunction against publishing the proceedings of the trial during its progress. The penalty of disobeying this order will be *imprisonment*."

A man was discovered a few mornings since, says the New York Journal of Commerce, busily at work with a chisel and hammer, long after day light, forcing his way through the wall of the bank of New York, on the William street side, and no one interrupted him.

Anne, the daughter of sir Walter Scott, died on the 20th June last, after an illness of ten days. Her death was occasioned by a brain fever, increased by distress at the loss of her father.

The friends of ex-lieutenant Randolph in the city of Williamsburg, Va. gave him a dinner on the 24th ult.

Young Frothingham, whose mysterious disappearance we alluded to last week, arrived at New York from Liverpool on the 6th inst.

Well executed counterfeit $20 notes of the U. S. bank, Savannah branch, are in circulation at Baltimore. They are of the letter S. dated Sept. 2, 1826. The signatures are pretty well done—but upon close inspection it can be perceived that the cashier's name has been traced in a faint line, and then written over with a pen.

Charles Watts, judge of the 4th judicial district in the state of Louisiana, has been appointed judge of the 1st judicial district of that state, in place of judge Joseph Lewis, deceased.

James Bourman, esq. of New York, has made a munificent gift to the New York institute for the blind. He has executed an indenture of lease for ten years to that institution, at the nominal rent of a pepper-corn, per annum, of the buildings and ground formerly called Abingdon place, a short distance beyond the paved part of the city. The dwelling house is 100 by 54 feet, the lot is over two acres, and has on it beside the dwelling two stone kitchens.

The whole number of passengers over the Saratoga and Schenectady rail road during the week ending on the 17th inst. was 2,751.

It is stated in one of the Boston papers that Mr. Webster is preparing a report of the speech delivered by him at Pittsburgh during his recent visit there.

The collector of the Delaware division of the Pennsylvania canal at Easton, received $1,572 94 toll during the week ending on the 14th inst.

A monument is to be erected to the late governor Lincoln, of Maine.

The expense of entertaining the president at Boston, is said to have amounted to $11,000; and at New York, to $8,000.

We are pained to learn that our old and esteemed friend, Mr. Wilson, the editor of the Steubenville Herald, and his lady were seriously injured on the afternoon of the 9th instant, by being thrown out of a gig. The accident was occasioned by two young men who were riding a race. On coming up to Mr. W. at full speed, his horse took fright and run off, when one of the reins broke, the gig was precipitated against a tree, and broke literally to atoms. Mr. W. and lady were thrown out on opposite sides. Although no bones were broken, no part of their limbs escaped contusion. In addition to very serious wounds on his limbs, Mr. W. received two contusions on his head and a severe bruise on one of his sides. They are both recovering slowly. They had been paying a visit to a sick friend a few miles in the country.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that lieut. T. R. Gedney, of the navy, has lately taken out letters patent for an improved method invented by him of raising vessels upon an inclined single railway, for the purpose of cleansing their bottoms, repairing, &c. Letters from com. Rodgers and James Humphreys, naval contractor, speak in approval of the plan.

The hon. C. A. Wickliffe has been elected a member of the Kentucky house of delegates, from Nelson county.

A public dinner was given on the 12th inst. by the common council of the city of New York, to the officers of the army and navy on that station.

The officers, and a number of respectable citizens, met the common council in the governor's room, and proceeded in carriages to Bellevue. After going through these extensive buildings, they proceeded to Mount Vernon, whence they were conveyed in boats to Blackwell's Island, and visited the public institutions and every thing relating to the establishment. They then retired to an elegant bower, fitted up with great taste, and sat down to a sumptuous dinner, provided for the occasion. The guests consisted of about 50 officers, comprising all grades, from the commander to the midshipman, together with the officers of the army on that station, and about fifty citizens.

Alderman Cebra, president of the board of aldermen, and acting mayor, presided—assisted by assistant alderman Van Wyck, president of the board of assistants. On the right of the chair were captains Ballard, of the U. S. ship Delaware, and Newton, of the U. S. ship St. Louis—on the left were captains Kearney and others.

As soon as the cloth was removed, the acting mayor addressed captain Ballard, in an appropriate manner, who replied in a very neat and pertinent speech.

A free negro calling himself James Warfield, has been committed to the jail of Harford county, Md. charged with the commission of a rape upon a little girl aged nine years, the daughter of Mr. William Adams, a respectable resident of that county.

In the 9th election district, Mass. there has been a second unsuccessful attempt to elect a member of congress. The vote stood thus, gen. Dearborn, national republican, 2,179; Mr. Jackson, anti-mason, 1,842; and Dr. Thurber, Jackson, 703.

Charles Martin Baker, who left Philadelphia for Baltimore a few weeks since, and for whose safety fears were entertained by his family, was in Cincinnati on the 5th inst.

The ceremony of breaking ground upon the New York, Providence and Boston rail road, took place at Stonington, on the 14th inst. being the anniversary of the battle of Stonington. The Journal of Commerce states that the company, to the number of fifteen hundred ladies and gentlemen assembled in that gallant borough. The spades were taken by John S. Crary, esq. of New York, president of the company, and by their excellencies governor Edwards, of Connecticut, and governor Francis, of Rhode Island. The work was then commenced in both states. Afterwards the guest partook of an excellent dinner, provided by order of the company. The day was fine, and all the events of it auspicious.

The brig Bolivar Liberator, Underwood, arrived at Manilla, from the Sandwich Islands, but the captain was not allowed to enter, or even go ashore, on account of the name of his vessel, and consequently she proceeded to Canton. Manilla is a Spanish port.

We understand one of the factories in Pawtucket, R. stopped operations, in consequence of the high price of co

An anti temperance meeting was held at the court hou[illegible] Elizabeth City county, Va. on the 20th ult. The mee[illegible] was organized by appointing Samuel B. Servant, chairman [illegible] Jas. Gammel secretary. A committee was appointed who [illegible]ported a preamble and resolutions, condemning temperance societies as destructive to communities.

The woods near Sandy Point, Westmoreland county, (Va.) were set on fire by lightning, lately and much valuable timber was destroyed and other damage done before the flames could be extinguished.

A 120 gun ship, called the Waterloo, was launched at the Chatham yard in England, on the 18th of June last, the anniversary of the victory. She has been building six years. She is inferior to our ship the Pennsylvania.

A splendid ship of 550 tons burthen, called the Hark Away, was launched in this city on Saturday last. She was built by Mr. James Beacham, for Messrs. James S. Brander, & Co. of Petersburg, Va. and is intended as one of the regular line of packets about to be established between James river and Liverpool.

The editors of the Petersburg, (Va.) Intelligencer, have seen a specimen of cotton cloth, manufactured by the Merchants' company of that place, which has been pronounced by good judges to be equal to any thing of the kind ever made in this country.

Three hundred and seventy-five good active horses are wanted by the 1st of next month, at St. Louis, for the use of the U. States army station in the west.

William J. Grayson, of St. Helena, South Carolina, has been nominated by a convention, as the nullification candidate to represent the Walterborough district, vice Robert W. Barnwell, who declines a re-election.

The hon. John Stanly, formerly a member of congress from North Carolina, died at Newbern, on the 3d instant. He was a gentleman of great abilities and ranked among the first orators of that state.

The Black Horse tavern situated four miles from Pittsburgh, on the Pittsburgh and Greensburgh turnpike road, was consumed on the night of the 7th instant. The loss is stated at $3,000.

The London Morning Herald states that it is reported, upon good authority, that Mr. and Miss Fanny Kemble have, by their united performances in America, cleared £12,000—nearly $60,000!

It is stated in the New York Journal of Commerce that the office of the United States district attorney, has yielded the in-

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cumbent, James A. Hamilton, esq. for four years past, an average of $25,000 per annum.

A communication in the Richmond Whig states that a gold mine has been discovered on the lands of Mrs. Price, of Louisa county, Va. supposed to be the richest yet discovered in that state.

The national republican convention of Maine, have nominated *Daniel Goodenow*, as their candidate for governor of that state.

Mr. William Lore, a respectable citizen of Maurice river township, Cumberland county, N. J. was killed on Thursday last, at Milleville, by a horse running against him, while he was conversing with a gentleman in the street. He survived but a few hours.

A writer in the Providence Journal mentions that Miss Diana Colwell, wove last week in the mill in the village of Blackstone, fifty pieces of cotton cloth, each containing twenty-eight yards, making in all one thousand four hundred yards; and at the price paid for weaving, her wages amounted to nine dollars.

A display of fire works was made a few evening since at the Rip Raps. The president was standing near a barrel of combustibles, to which, by some means, fire was accidentally communicated—when away went, with an explosion, rockets, stars, wheels, serpents, &c.—one of the missiles just grazing the president, another striking one of the ladies, &c. Fortunately no one was injured. [*Alexandria Gaz.*

As a passenger was stepping ashore from the steamboat Fanny, at Albany, feeling a nibble at his fob, he turned round and caught a fellow by the collar, who had just fingered his wallet. The sharper, finding himself *surprised*, dropped the pocket book, which the owner found at his feet. Unwilling to be detained as a witness, the passenger, after obtaining his money, let the rascal escape.

"*To the victor belongs the spoils.*" A farmer who was in the garden to witness the ascension, had his pocket rifled of a wallet containing $170. He thinks the operation was performed by a chap who was most officiously polite in showing him the direction that one of the pioneer balloons was taking! [*Albany Eve. Jour.*

Robert Potter, who was some time ago imprisoned for a nameless outrage, perpetrated on the persons of the rev. Mr. Taylor and his nephew, in Granville county, and who is still in jail, was a candidate to represent that county in the legislature of North Carolina, and came within *eleven* votes of being elected!

During the 24 hours preceding 9 o'clock on Saturday morning last, there were received at our post office *nine thousand seven hundred and one ship letters*, and rising of *four thousand packages and paper parcels*—making a grand total, in 24 hours, of about 14,000; all of which were handled several times by the different clerks, marked, distributed and mailed, before 2 o'clock. [*New York Gazette.*

We learn from the New York Traveller, that the celebrated colt Midas, by Eclipse, died lately near that city. Midas was matched against Mr. Wm. R. Johnson's Jessup, by Medley, for $10,000, to be run for over the Long Island course in October. His death is supposed to have been produced by the ball [which is usually given at the commencement of the training] sticking in his throat.

Advices from Para, received at New York, represent that portion of Brazil to be in a very unsettled state, in consequence of political excitement among that class of the people who have nothing to lose and every thing to gain by changing the existing order of things. The feeling towards the European Portuguese was hostile, and it was feared would manifest itself in riot and bloodshed. The operations of trade were also greatly embarrassed by the introduction of spurious copper coin in large quantities from the United States.

The rev. C. P. McIlvaine, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in the diocess of Ohio, has recommended to the clergy under his charge, to set apart Tuesday, the thirteenth of August, as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, and that wherever the scourge of cholera may reach, they will show to their flocks an example of stedfast trust in God and fearless waiting upon his will—abiding at their posts, going in and out among the people in all works of consolation and usefulness—being specially assiduous in attentions to the sick and dying in their respective neighborhoods; and endeavoring to lead their people to be diligent in doing good, and thus to manifest that their "faith worketh by love," and their "love casteth out fear."

The Lancaster Journal says, "by letters from Mr. Buchanan, our minister to Russia, we learn that he may be expected home in November next."

FOREIGN NEWS.

From Liverpool papers to the 16th July.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The great and all absorbing question, the Irish reform bill was to have been brought up for consideration on the 18th ult. The duke of Wellington had given notice that it would be opposed on its second reading. It is said that it is supposed that the duke's party would be able to out vote earl Grey, and that the tories were so certain of victory and of causing ministers to resign, that they had made arrangements for a new ministry, in which neither the duke of Wellington nor sir Robert Peel would be included. The speaker of the house of commons, Charles Manners Sutton is named as the intended premier.

Lord *Brougham's* bill reforming the local courts had been re- [illegible]. Lord Hill, the commander-in-chief voted against it, and it is intimated that should he repeat his refractory spirit he would be compelled to resign.

Mr. Ferguson had moved in the house, "an address to his majesty that he will be graciously pleased not to recognize, nor in any way give the sanction of his government to the present political state and condition of Poland, the same having been brought about in violation of the treaty of Vienna, to which Great Britain was a party."

Lord Palmerston, in reply, admitted the truth and justice of all the observations and details made by the hon. mover; but, at the same time, deprecated the pressing of the motion, on the ground that, if carried, a war with Russia would be inevitable.

Lord Althorp followed in a similar strain, and moved the previous question.

Lord J. Russell hoped, that though ministers might concur in the sentiments of the mover, he would withdraw the motion, on the ground that when the unanimous opinion of the house went forth to the world, it would have more effect than if a division took place and a large majority voted against it.

He was followed by Mr. Hume, Mr. Attwood, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Sheil and several other members, who argued in favor of the motion, as being due to the character and feelings of the country; and by lord Palmerston and Mr. Stanley, who, as well as Mr. Warburton and sir Robert Peel, argued against it, as being likely to involve the country in a war, for which it was not prepared. Mr. Cutlar Fergusson replied, and the house divided, when the numbers were—for the previous question, as moved by lord Althorp, 177; against it, 95; majority 82.

Rapid progress was making in the *bill rechartering* the East India company.

Mr. Bulwer moved an address to the king calling for copies of papers respecting the measures pursued by Russia in her interference with the state of Turkey. He asked if there was any government in the country. (Lord Althorp—here we are). It did not follow, said Mr. B. that because they were here, that they constituted a government. He condemned ministers for having taken no share in the affairs between Turkey, Russia and Egypt. No one could doubt that the object of Russia was to reduce Turkey under her dominion.

Lord Palmerston replied and said a correspondence was now going on on the subject, and the motion would be productive of inconvenience; he doubted not Russia would preserve her faith, and hoped that confidence might be reposed in government, on this subject, for a very short time longer.

Mr. Bulwer in consequence of lord Palmerston's statement withdrew his motion.

On the 12th July, the lord Chancellor introduced his bill founded on the report made by the commissioners of inquiry into ecclesiastical courts. By this bill about 300 diocesan courts will be abolished and their business transferred to the ordinary jurisdictions. The court of peculiars—does any body out of the profession know any thing of it, even the name?—is to be abolished, and criminal actions for brawlings, &c. are to be transferred to the judges, these offences being made misdemeanors.

The statute of frauds, also, is to be extended by it to the probate of wills, and real property thereby put on the same footing as personal. The marquis of Westmeath, who has had some experience of the present system in the ecclesiastical courts, and the bishop of Lincoln, approved of the principle of the bill, which was read a first time.

At an adjourned meeting of the West India proprietors, at the Thatched House tavern, the earl of Harewood in the chair, resolutions were passed, declaring—"That the meeting was anxious to adopt the principle of the resolutions of Mr. Stanley; that they had always been ready to offer to his majesty's government their local knowledge and practical experience; that the proposed bill meditated an unnecessary interference with the rights and privileges of the colonial legislatures; and that a committee consisting of the agents of islands, and other gentlemen, should be appointed, to examine into the details of the bill, and report hereafter upon it.

Dublin papers announce the death of Dr. Laffan, Roman Catholic bishop of Cashel, and brother of sir Courey De Laffan, baronet.

The Liverpool cotton markets up to the 15th ult. continued brisk and a further advance on Sea Islands of ½d., and ⅛d. on all other American and Brazil had taken place. On East India cotton had improved ⅛d. The sales in the latter descriptions were limited. The sales amount to 36,310 bales, consisting of 1,110 Sea Island at 13½d. to 27d. 100 stained, 9½d. to 11½d. 13,820 bowed Georgia 8¼d. to 10d. 6,010 Mobile, Alabama and Tennessee, 8¼d. to 9¾d. 7,400 New Orleans, 8¼d. to 11¼d. 2,050 Pernambuco and Ceara, 10½d. to 11¼d. 1,890 Bahia and Maceio, 9¾d. to 10¼d. 660 Maranham, 10½d. to 11½d. 70 Demerara, &c. 10d. to 11½d. 170 Egyptian, 11¾d. to 13d. 90 common West India, &c. 9¼d. and 2,940 Surat at 6¼d. to 7¼d per lb. The imports are 11,136 bags.

PORTUGAL.

The news of the capture of the fleet of Don Miguel by that of Don Pedro, under rear admiral Napier, has been confirmed. The *Liverpool Times* of July 16th contains positive accounts to that effect. The Birmingham steamboat arrived at that place on the night of the 15th bringing Senhor Mendizable, bearer of despatches, who landed and proceeded immediately for London. The followinging is said to be the substance of his despatches.

It appears that rear admiral Napier, with his squadron, consisting of three frigates—the Rainha da Portugal (flag), Don Pedro, and Donna Maria; a corvette, a brig, and a schooner,

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sailed from Lagos on the 2d instant, and on the 4th came in sight of Don Miguel's fleet, consisting of nine ships, but there being no wind, the admiral was not able to bring the enemy to action, upon which he called on the steamers to tow his ships towards the enemy which they declined, unless the value of the steamers was secured to the owners. On Friday the 5th inst. ...vever, a breeze sprung up, when rear admiral Napier bore ... on the enemy and commenced the action about 3 o'clock ... afternoon by attacking the Da Rainha, mounting 74 guns, ...e carried in gallant style. The Don John, alarmed at ...re of her consort, made all sail to escape a similar fate. ...apier, having secured the Da Rainha, immediately ...the flying ship, and after a long chase, during which ...n John kept up an incessant fire from her stern chasers, up with the enemy, who at once struck his colors.

The Princess Real, 50 guns, was captured by the Donna Maria, of 38 guns, after a short but smart engagement of twenty minutes, in which we regret to say captain Goblet, commander of the latter ship, was killed. A store ship, after a desperate conflict with the Don Pedro, likewise surrendered, as did two of the smaller ships. The remainder of the enemy's fleet, consisting of three brigs and a schooner, effected their escape. Thus terminated an action which proved the destruction of Don Miguel's naval force, and which in its results is of the utmost importance to the cause of the legitimate sovereign of Portugal. Besides the loss of capt. Goblet, the constitutionalists have to deplore the loss of captain George, and lieutenant Woolridge, flag lieutenant to rear admiral Napier, and several other officers, also a considerable number of officers and men wounded. Among the latter is the son of rear admiral Napier.

On the return of the squadron with their prizes to Lagos, (where they will be immediately refitted for the service of her majesty Donna Maria), the corporate body presented admiral Napier with a crown formed of laurel.

The whole of the province of Algarves has declared for the young queen, and the constitutionalists now feel certain of establishing Donna Maria on the throne of her ancestors. The Tagus is blockaded. The number of troops which have declared for the queen in the kingdom of Algarves is differently represented, from 3,000 to 7,000. Adding these to the troops of marquis Palmeila and count Villa Flor, it makes their army to amount to between 7,000 and 10,000 men, with which they were rapidly moving towards Lisbon. The war was expected speedily to be brought to a close.

The Birmingham called off Oporto with despatches for Don Pedro on the 10th, and communicated with the transport off the bar, the commander of which came on board the steamer, and stated that an attack had been made on Oporto by Don Miguel's forces on Saturday last, which was repelled with great loss to the enemy. During the voyage home, the Birmingham fell in with the George the Fourth steamer, which sailed hence for Lisbon last week with Marshal Bourmont on board, and communicated the intelligence of the capture of the fleet.

RUSSIA.

Despatches from St. Petersburgh, as also the St. Petersburgh Gazette, received in London on the 14th of July, mention a plot against the life of the emperor of Russia, on the part of some Polish exiles, who left Paris a short time ago, and bound themselves by an oath to effect his assassination. It was first made public by a journal which gave an account of the reception of a deputation which waited upon the emperor in Finland to congratulate him on the frustration of the conspiracy. It seems that the Russian authorities did not wish the matter made public, but on this account appearing deemed it right to allude to it in the Gazette. The sensation created throughout Russia is very great, and all sorts of precautions are employed to protect the emperor in his various visits to the frontier towns.

TURKEY.

The Egyptians were still on the retreat. Ibrahim pacha's vanguard was on the other side of Koniah.

STILL LATER.

The ship Governor Troop, arrived at New York, brings Liverpool dates to the 17th July, which states "that the duke of Palmella has received full powers from Don Pedro to place himself at the head of a regency at the Algarves, and that in that capacity he may be expected to make a formal application to the British and French governments for the recognition of Donna Maria as queen, *de facto*, of Portugal. Indeed some surprise has been caused by his not having done so already. There is said to be great disinclination on the part of some of the members of our cabinet to take any step in favor of the Portuguese constitutionalists on a direct application of Don Pedro, but it is highly probable that the regency established in the Algarves will not make a fruitless application, when it is considered that the only grounds of objection hitherto assigned by our government for the non-recognition of the regency are removed, and that the capture of the Miguelite fleet by admiral Napier, has entirely changed the complexion of the contest."

The landing of Don Pedro's troops in Algarves had given great alarm to the cabinet of Ferdinand of Spain, and report says, that they immediately hurried off troops to the frontiers. The cortes were dissolved on the 4th of July.

The London, Liverpool and Leeds markets continued brisk, the demand for some articles were entirely beyond the supply.

LETTER FROM A POLISH OFFICER.

The following extracts are translated from a letter from a gallant Polish officer, to a friend of ours in Boston, who has for years past felt a deep interest in the affairs of that brave and unfortunate nation. The name of *Wodzynski* is a sufficient guarantee for the truth of what is said. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Chateau de Montargis, April 1, 1833.

My dear friend:—You will have learned by the journals, that since my last, the national Polish committee, presided over by Lelevel, has been dissolved by an arbitrary order of the French ministry, on the formal demand of the Russian ambassador. Subsequent orders, entirely in the Russian spirit, obliged all of us exiles, to leave Paris, and to abandon entirely the affairs of our brethren in exile as a body. But a new committee has been attempted under the presidence of our gallant friend Dwernicki; unhappily, however, the choice was made in haste, just before the breaking up of the committee, only a few members being present, and those the ones whose conduct had been so unpopular with the exiles that they were obliged to resign. Still, we hope we shall soon succeed in forming a new committee, that we may preserve at least a rallying point, and the shadow of a political existence, which, however, the Russian ambassador is striving to destroy, even on the soil of France.

You know how shamefully we have been treated: how, cooped up in small and retired places, it has been forbidden us to leave them: how our unfortunate youth, who wish to profit by the advantages of Paris, in finishing their education, have a thousand and a thousand difficulties thrown in their way. But alas! this is not the worst: it seems the *coup de grace* is to be given, for the minister of war has published a circular to the Polish officers, saying that the French government will endeavor to obtain an amnesty for them, so that they *may return to their homes!* You know, my dear sir, the cruel tendency of this measure, which the world will call a generous and magnanimous one! Oh God! it boots man to have more than a soldier's patience, to support such a horrible situation; and yet, my countrymen seem to have it, I know not how, but yet they keep up their hearts and their hopes; they have got up little schools among themselves, and seem determined to make most of their sad exile. * * * * * * * *

I will spare your sensibility, and not give you the detail of the sad and sickening news we receive from our unhappy country; —enough, that it is the same old system—the same persecution —the same confiscations—the same outrages and *transportations*, which freeze the blood to think upon, and which our ruthless tyrants follow up with hellish perseverance. One must have much faith, much strength of mind, when with thousands, innocent as himself, he is suffering such persecution, not to doubt the existence of eternal justice. * * * *

It is the tyrant of the north, who has revivified the spirit of the holy alliance—for it is this spirit which governs and oppresses all Europe. You know the state of France, and the men who have seized upon the reins thrown down at the revolution of July—men who have done nothing during the past year, but make bad worse. There is no meanness, no cowardice, no deception, which Louis Philippe has not practised to strengthen his seat on the throne of the barricades; and at the same time to make the other thrones forget the popular origin of his own, and to unite it more firmly with theirs.

Public opinion in France seems to be in a state of complete lethargy; men seem almost to despair of better things, for although the present ministry is condemned and hated by the vast majority of the people, it still exists, and still goes on in its course, unopposed by aught but silent indignation. This state of things cannot exist long, but it is impossible to know when it will terminate. * * * * * * * *

In England, where public sympathy was at one time so strongly awakened in our favor, every one is occupied at present with more intense interest about their own internal affairs, and more fully awake to the true character of the *soi disant* ministry of lord Grey: the late measures against Ireland seem to arouse the people to observation at last. On the whole, the political situation of England does not differ much from that of the rest of Europe. * * * * As for us, our minds are made up upon the course we must follow. There seems nothing to hope from the actual state of things—nothing from the darker policy of Europe, which seems to be that of arresting the march of mind, and of retarding the progress of civilization and humanity. We agree perfectly with what you tell us, that there is little to hope for our country, but from a general effort which shall break up the oppressive system which at present broods incubus like over all Europe; and we believe, too, with faith, that although appearances are now against it, it must be broken up; that the progress of light and reason, founded as they are upon the immutable laws of God, must work its effects, in spite of the artificial barriers erected against them. * * * * That which you tell us about the sympathy of the American people for our sufferings and for our cause, serves to confirm us in our hopes, while it consoles us in our misery. We know that the American people can do nothing for our country, until the knell of vengeance shall have tolled, and the day of struggle shall have again dawned. They have done for us already, much more in proportion, than those nations of Europe who ought to have succored us as much, in gratitude for services done them, as in regard of their own interest; and they have done it from pure sympathy, and noble sentiment—for, not for America, as for France, have two hundred thousand Poles given their best blood. The Americans have not partaken of the hospitality and eaten the bread of Poland, as did the French emigrants and the soldiers of the grand army; the liberties and commerce of America were not

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menaced by Russia, as were those of France and England. In counting, then, upon the sympathy of the American people, we shall never forget what we owe them for the voice of sympathy and the welcome supply sent in the dark hour of our agony. We shall not forget what her agent suffered in the prison of Berlin, for having carried consolation and hope to our poor soldiers in the forests of Posen, nor shall we forget that even to this hour, they interest themselves in our situation, and pray for our deliverance. * * * * * * *

WODZYNSKI.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

Correspondence between Mahlon Dickerson, senator in congress from New Jersey, and William H. Crawford, esq.

Suckasunny, (N. J.) 4th Oct. 1832.

MY DEAR SIR: I owe you many apologies for not having sooner answered your letter of the 30th of June last—but, overwhelmed with the business that crowded upon me at the close of the session of congress, I omitted writing an answer 'till I should reach home; and here I found my business so much in arrear, in consequence of my long absence, that I was completely occupied for a month—when my house was filled with my friends who had escaped from the cholera, since which, my time has been entirely occupied. And these circumstances must account for my apparent neglect.

Your letter, although written with the most friendly intentions, could have no effect in influencing my vote upon the tariff, as it was not received 'till after that subject was settled in the senate. On the 29th of June we received the tariff bill of the house of representatives, and on the 7th July, passed our amendments to a third reading.

Your letter is postmarked the 1st of July, and reached Washington on the 8th, (Sunday) although, in consequence of my absence, I did not read or see it 'till the next day.

We afterwards had a committee of conference, of which I was a member, in which I assented to a report, by which we yielded to the house of representatives, and abandoned a part of our amendments to which they had disagreed, some of which ought to have been adhered to—but I was not willing to hazard the loss of the bill, by a vain attempt to oppose a majority of the conference—greatly as the bill was calculated to injure many important manufactures in the United States, I thought it better to pass it, if it would be considered as a measure of conciliation by the south, as we were assured it would—an assurance we considered as fully justified by the final vote.

Of my high estimate of your character and opinions, you have many proofs. If any one could persuade me to abandon my principles of protecting the agricultural, commercial and manufacturing industry, it would be yourself—and the preservation of the union, which you urge, would be the strongest argument that could be offered: but this I could not do, without betraying the trust reposed in me; and in my humble opinion, there is more danger to the union from abandoning the protective system than from adhering to it.

There is no difficulty in reducing the revenue to the exigencies of the government, by repealing, or greatly diminishing the duties upon unprotected articles, without affecting the important articles of manufacture now protected by law; and this would be precisely as great a relief from taxation as if the reduction took place upon the protected articles. This, however, would not answer the views of those who are determined that we shall import from Great Britain manufactures to the amount of 12 or 15 millions of dollars a year, in addition to the enormous value of those we now import.

To prevent this mode of reducing the revenue, a plan was devised, that the duties should be equalized: in the language of gen. Hayne's amendment to Mr. Clay's resolution, "so that the duties on no article shall, as compared with the value of that article, vary materially from the general average."

This scheme of a general average of duties was as ingenious as it was novel, and had it been carried into operation would have destroyed the most important manufactures of this country, for the sole benefit of Great Britain.

There is nothing that betrays a more deadly hostility to the interest and prosperity of the eastern, western and middle states, than this plan of a general average of duties—if such an average could be just under any circumstances, why was it not adopted when it was necessary to raise twenty-three millions of dollars a year by duties? If not proper heretofore, why is it proposed now, when we propose to raise but thirteen millions by duties?

It was always expected that on the extinction of the public debt, there would be a reduction of revenue to the amount of ten millions of dollars a year; but it was not anticipated in the eastern, western and middle states, that this was to be the period of abandoning the protective system. If it was right to protect manufactures, when we were in debt, it is equally right when we are out of debt. Are the millions of property accumulated while in debt, to be sacrificed when the debt is paid? Is the prosperity of agriculture, commerce and manufactures to depend upon the national debt? Are all engaged in those interests to be sustained while we are in debt, and crushed when we are no longer so?

The national debt does not give the power to protect the industry of the country, nor does its extinction take away that power.

The southern states now make remittances of their produce, in exchange for which they obtain foreign merchandise, not only sufficient for their own consumption, but also to the amount of more than twelve millions of dollars a year for the consumption of the eastern, western and middle states; thereby rendering those states tributary to them. And it is a subject of deep complaint that those states do not consume of such merchandise to the amount of twelve or fifteen millions more, as they would be compelled to do, but for the manufactures of this country, and for which the cotton planters would pay in their produce, as they verily believe—and this is truly the cause of the great struggle which now agitates the states, and which has produced an excitement in the south, that may be attended with the most disastrous consequences.

The grain growing and manufacturing states do not expect so to regulate the commerce of the United States, as completely to countervail the restrictive regulations of Great Britain and other European governments, so that the produce of those states shall be received in exchange for their whole imports, which to them would be an immense advantage; but they think that the southern states ought to be satisfied with the advantage they now enjoy, of paying in their produce to the amount of twelve or fifteen millions of dollars annually, for imported articles consumed by them, the grain growing and manufacturing states. This, to the southern states, is one of the benefits of the union, which they would most certainly forfeit, should this union be dissolved.

We are making no struggle to pay by our exports, for articles to be consumed in the south, but we struggle to prevent any further addition to the amount of imports for our consumption to be paid for in the produce of the south, and to nations, which exclude our productions under prohibitory duties. And for this we are accused of pillage, fraud and robbery, even upon the floors of the two *houses of congress*, in terms the most gross and insulting. And although terms of recrimination have not been applied to gentlemen from the south, it is a lamentable fact, that this unceasing clamor and abuse have produced the most indignant feelings in many sections of the country, that may throw insuperable difficulties in the way of an amicable adjustment of the unfortunate controversy.

If the prices of goods of kinds manufactured in the United States, had increased in consequence of the tariff, there would be some cause of complaint; but this is not the fact, except in case of coarse woollens, and this is in consequence of the votes of the gentlemen from the south. On the contrary, the prices of most of these have decreased, and that in consequence of the foreign and domestic competition, and are in fact much lower than they would have been, had no such competition taken place.

A very small portion of the citizens of the eastern, western and middle states are engaged in manufactures; they have to pay the same price for manufactured articles, foreign or domestic, that is paid in the south; and if these were enhanced by the encouragement given to manufactures, they would as soon complain as the gentlemen of the south; and yet upon this subject, there is no complaint among them, for the plain reason, that there is no cause of complaint.

You consider as a delusion, the idea that the duty upon imports is a tax upon the exporter, as such;—yet this delusion has had a most decided effect in producing the excitement in the south, and although the delusion has passed away, the excitement remains.

It is believed in the south, that if the protective system should be abolished, they would be enabled to add from thirty to forty per cent. to their sales of cotton—that in that case, Great Britain would purchase of them a world of cotton, that she does not want—and I have heard gentlemen from the south, of excellent understanding and apparently in their sober senses, declare it as their decided opinion, that if a separation of the states should take place, the property of the southern states—houses, lands and slaves would immediately raise fifty per cent. in value. That this delusion prevails extensively in the south, I have no doubt—and if so, it is not strange that a love of the union should yield to the prospect of such immense gain. Indeed it seems necessary that some such powerful cause should exist, to account for the agitation of the whole southern section of our country, (the state of Louisiana always excepted). The revenue from imports may easily be reduced to thirteen millions of dollars a year, without a further reduction of the duties on protected articles. This would be one dollar per head for the people of the United States, paid for the important benefits resulting from the union. Such a tax for such an object, cannot be considered so oppressive as to drive people to madness. Indeed, the people of the south are willing to pay their share of this tax, but demand that the duties shall be laid upon all articles of import by a general average; and they are about to dissolve the union, not because they are called upon to pay this amount of tax, but for the difference it makes to them, whether they pay the duties upon tea and coffee or upon sugar and molasses; upon quicksilver and opium, or upon cotton and woollens. The excitement of the south cannot be owing to a cause so totally inadequate.

I have no doubt, that there is a fixed determination of a large majority of the people of the United States, to protect the industry of the country against foreign regulations, and against the labor of the paupers of England, supported in part by the parishes in the manufacturing districts, working for less than the value of their necessary food and clothing, and thus enabling the British manufacturer to export his goods, at less than cost. This majority are willing to make every concession to the southern states, which they can do, without ruin to the establishments that have grown under the protective policy, here-

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tofore advocated by many of the ablest statesmen in the south. But if the concession made in the late tariff bill, be considered as nothing, I see but little prospect of satisfying those who are in favor of nullification, or even those who are in favor of a souther convention.

Anxious as I am to see the extinguishment of the national debt, I have long considered it as a most dangerous crisis in our affairs. I did not apprehend, however, that it would impair the protective system of our country; but I feared it would lead to increase the number of those who live upon the public treasury; that it would lead to the creation of new and useless offices—that it would lead to the increase of salaries, and to a wild, ruinous, partial and unjust system of internal improvements, by roads and canals, under the legislation of congress, and under the officers of the general government, giving to them a dangerous power, with which it was not the intention of the federal convention to invest them.

Not that I am an enemy to internal improvements by roads and canals: on the contrary, I am decidedly in favor of such improvements, if they can be conducted with moderation, and upon a system of equal justice to all the states, without adding to the powers of the general government, and without absorbing the time of congress in an endless labyrinth of legislation.

The power of congress to make roads and canals through states, without or with their consent, I deny—but I have never denied their power to authorise subscriptions in the stock of road or canal companies, established in the states. For such subscriptions I have voted.

You think it strange that I should advocate the power of congress to authorise the states to make roads and canals, a power which they could not exercise themselves. I proposed to divide the surplus revenue, not wanted for the purposes of the general government, as being in fact the property of the states, from which it was taken—the states to do as they please with it—the states, having the money, would want no power from congress to make roads and canals with it. I have no doubt of the power of congress thus to dispose of the surplus funds; and I am surprised that any one can doubt it, who thinks it right to vote for a subscription on the part of the United States, in any road or canal company.

In your second letter you say, that I have been represented, as having made a speech or report in support of the tariff, on the principles of equalising the advantages which the southern states enjoy over the eastern and northern states, in soil, climate and productions.

In a speech upon the tariff of 1824, I exhibited a calculation to show how much the grain growing states suffered from the circumstance, that they consumed two-thirds of the imports into the country, while the produce of the south, in which but one-third of such imports was consumed, paid for two-thirds—that in fact the produce of the south paid for all the imports consumed in the southern states, and half of all consumed in the other states. This statement I quoted in a speech on the late tariff bill, for the purpose of shewing that in 1824, I assumed the same facts to prove that the grain growing states were suffering from the circumstance, that the southern states were exporting so much, and they so little, in exchange for our imports, that the author of the famous South Carolina *exposition* in 1828, took to prove how much the southern states were suffering from the same condition. To this it was replied, that my argument went to prove that the advantages which the southern states enjoyed over the northern and eastern, in climate, soil and productions, should be equalized. But I said no such thing—nor any thing to justify such an inference, beyond what you will find in pages 22, 23 and 24, of my speech, which I send you. In page 23, I give a sufficient explanation of my meaning—a very different one from that assigned to me.

The situation of those in the southern states, who are opposed to the tariff, and at the same time opposed to the violence of the nullifiers, must be extremely unpleasant. This I take to be your situation. If you encourage rash measures, you endanger the peace of the country;—if you oppose them, you become unpopular, and labor under the imputation of being more friendly to the north, than to the south. My own situation has been rendered unpleasant by a somewhat similar cause. When the interests of the south, particularly of Georgia, were assailed in congress, and throughout the eastern and middle states, so far as my votes would go, I sustained those interests, and, by so doing, forfeited the good opinion of many of my best friends, who were in favor of strong measures, which, if adopted, must have led to civil war. I believed Georgia in the right in principle, but censurable, for some of the means adopted to secure her rights. The course I adopted, was, in my opinion, best calculated to preserve the peace and harmony of the union—I am satisfied with the votes I gave, to sustain the interests of the south, although in opposition to the opinions of a great majority of the people of the eastern and middle states.

Your wish to preserve the union cannot be more sincere than mine—and I trust it will be preserved.

No man has more the power, or more the disposition, to sustain the union, than our present chief magistrate. On his prudence and energy, to conduct us through our present difficulties, I place great reliance. He occupies a position that enables him to see the whole ground; and to perceive, that the danger of dissolution is not altogether on one side of the question.

Whatever may be the issue of the present controversy, I cannot believe, that, in the course you may pursue, you will be governed by any but just and patriotic motives.

I do not attempt an argument in favor of the tariff; all that can well be said upon the subject, is already before the public. The sentiments I have expressed to you, are to be disposed of at your pleasure: upon this great question I have no views to conceal.

With sentiments of the most sincere regard and esteem, I am your friend and humble servant, MAHLON DICKERSON.

The hon. *Wm. H. Crawford.*

Mr. Crawford's reply to Mr. Dickerson.

Wood Lawn, 4th Feb. 1833.

MY DEAR SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 4th October, 1832, was received by due course of mail, and would have been answered sooner, but I have been unable, until a few days past, to obtain the journals of the federal convention, Yates' secret debates of that convention, and Luther Martin's report to the legislature of Maryland, of the part he had acted in that convention. The perusal of these books was thought to be indispensable to a full and satisfactory examination of the various and important topics presented in your letter. When the federal government was first organised, the statesmen of the United States were divided in opinion touching the constitution. The federal party believed the powers granted in the constitution, were not sufficient to enable the federal government to fulfil the objects for which it had been created. They, therefore, endeavored to infuse into it by legislation, that vigor which they believed necessary to enable it to answer the end for which it had been devised. To succeed in this, they resorted to a latitudinary construction of the constitution; but they fell far short of the republican party when they came into power. This party, while the federalists were in power, had contended for a strict construction of the constitution, and opposed with talent and eclat, the efforts of the federal party to make the federal government, in practice, a consolidated government. It was principally owing to this opposition, and to the extremes to which the federal party carried their construction of the constitution, that the republican party obtained a triumph over the federal party in 1801, and obtained possession of the federal government, and have retained it, at least nominally, ever since. At the conclusion of the war in 1815, the debt of the union exceeded $129,000,000; and required that a large revenue should be collected to discharge the interest of the debt, and provide for the gradual extinguishment of the principal. For that purpose, the tariff act of 1816 was enacted; and although it was strictly a revenue act, and was voted for by a large majority of the members of congress as a revenue measure, and was strictly justifiable as a revenue tariff, yet one member from the south supported it as a measure for the protection of manufactures, and openly contended that congress not only was vested by the constitution with power to protect manufactures, but was under the most solemn obligations to exercise that power at that time. Yet, strange to tell, that very member is now at the head of the nullifying party in South Carolina, and that party has nullified the tariff acts of 1828 and 1832, because they were intended to protect manufactures.

Shortly after the war, which terminated in eighteen hundred and fifteen, there was an effort made to amalgamate parties in the union. Many men of doubtful political principles assumed the political garb of republicanism, and were admitted into the republican ranks. These men uniformly voted for extending the federal rule as much as possible, and aided by men who had always been known in the republican ranks, but who had always shewn a marked predilection for a splendid national government, among whom the gentleman before alluded to shone conspicuous. In addition to the protective tariff, a splendid plan of internal improvements was devised and supported, not only by the gentleman previously referred to, but by a gentleman from the west, who had the address to appropriate to himself the credit of the system. Under the guidance of these two distinguished gentlemen, the doctrine of latitudinary construction has so deformed the constitution, that if its framers could arise from their tombs, they could not be made to believe that the present government existed under the constitution they had formed. Posterity will be placed in the same situation. When they shall read the constitution, (if indeed it is destined to descend to posterity), they will be unable to account for many acts of the government under that constitution, and will be ready to conclude that those acts have resulted from a very different constitution, which has been lost in the lapse of ages. The strict principles of construction contended for by the republican party, from the year 1789 to the year 1801, when Mr. Jefferson was elected president, where are they at this day? Do the republican party occupy the same ground this day that they did in 1801? No. They have abandoned that ground, and have adopted the most visionary and wild theories of construction that ever degraded the human understanding. I recollect to have heard a member from Pennsylvania, when I was a member of Mr. Monroe's cabinet, derive the power to make internal improvements from the power to regulate commerce.

As I consider your letter presents the grounds upon which a protective tariff rests, and as I am not convinced that those grounds are defensible, I feel it my duty, in the present crisis, to endeavor to prove by evidence, if not demonstrative, at least morally certain, that the framers of the constitution did not intend to invest congress with the power to protect manufactures, and did not believe that they had invested congress with that power. In page 139 of the journals of the federal convention,

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the following proposition was submitted to the consideration of the convention: "to establish public institutions, rewards and immunities, for the promotion of agriculture, commerce, trades and manufactures." Here the question was distinctly brought under the consideration of the convention. The proposition, nor any thing similar to it, was sanctioned by the convention, as is proven by the journals and by the constitution. I presume you will admit that generally, where a grant of power has been proposed to the convention and has not been granted in the constitution, it is evidence that the convention did not mean to grant it. Now, unless the *refusal* to grant this power can be shown to be an exception to the general rule I have laid down, the power to protect manufactures must be abandoned by congress. The onus probandi in this case lies upon the party relying upon the exception. But if I am not greatly mistaken, I shall be able to shew, before this letter is concluded, that the case under consideration is not an exception to the general rule. In your letter to me, you state that you have not attempted to prove the constitutionality of the protective tariff, because you are satisfied with Mr. Madison's opinion on that subject. You, at the same time, inclose me a speech of yours, in which the constitutionality of that measure is defended. Mr. Madison's opinion and yours, are entitled with me, at least, to as much deference and respect, as the opinions of any two men in the world. But upon a question like this, I cannot resign my judgment to any authority except reason. Now, as I am not satisfied with the reason assigned by Mr. Madison, I must be excused for differing with such a great and good man. Mr. Madison's opinion is partly the result of reason, and partly of memory. I shall here state my objection to the reasoning part of it, and then the evidence to show that his memory has deceived him. I have not his letter to Joseph H. Cabell, esq. before me; but if my recollection be correct, he treats the idea that the power to lay duties upon imports by a state with the consent of congress, was intended to enable the states to protect the manufactures, with something like derision. He says the imposition of such duties would destroy its commerce, which no state can be presumed to desire. Now it so happens that the manufacturing states are precisely in the situation to desire to sacrifice their commerce to their manufactures, provided the commerce of their co states is sacrificed at the same time. It may be well conceived, that when for revenue, congress shall have levied duties nearly to the point of prohibition, a state having a large amount of capital invested in manufactures, equal at least, to the supply of its own consumption, may be disposed to levy duties so as to prohibit the importation of those articles that it can supply. Such a measure will exempt it from contributing any thing to the treasury of the United States, and will only subject it to the payment of the duties which it shall have imposed, which it will pay to the manufacturers according to my theory, but according to the manufacturing theory, which you seem to have adopted, will subject them to no higher price, but absolutely procure those articles at a cheaper rate than they obtained them before the imposition of the prohibitory duties. I think Mr. Madison clearly wrong in his reason. Let us now see if he is more fortunate in his memory.

Luther Martin, in his report to the legislature of Maryland, page 41, 4th volume, Elliot's edition, says: "By this section (10th of 1st art.) every state is also prohibited from laying any imposts or duties upon imports or exports without the permission of the general government. It was urged that, as almost all sources of taxation were given to congress, it would be but reasonable to leave the states the power of bringing revenue into their treasuries by laying a duty upon exports, if they should think proper, which might be so light as not to injure or discourage industry, and yet might be productive of considerable revenue. Also, that there might be cases in which it would be proper, for the purpose of encouraging manufacturers, to lay duties to prohibit the exportation of raw materials, *and even in addition to the duties laid by congress on imports for the sake of revenue, to lay a duty to discourage the importation of particular articles into a state, or to enable the manufacturer here to supply us on as good terms as they could be obtained from a foreign market. However, the most we could obtain was, that this power might be exercised by the states, with, and only with, the consent of congress, and subject to its control; and so anxious were they to seize on every shilling of our money for the general government, that they insisted even, the little revenue that might thus arise, should not be appropriated to the use of the respective states where it was collected, but should be paid into the treasury of the United States; and accordingly so it is determined.*"

This report is dated January 27th, 1788, only a few months after the adjournment of the convention. Mr. Martin was an active and intelligent member of the convention; remarkable for his comprehensive and tenacious memory; was dissatisfied with the constitution formed by that convention, and particularly because he could not obtain a more efficient protection of manufactures, as appears by the foregoing report to the Maryland legislature. The clause of the constitution giving to congress the power to regulate commerce, is in a section of the constitution preceding that which Mr. Martin says was inserted to enable the states to protect their manufactures and had been adopted previously. If the convention had believed that the power to regulate commerce carried with it the power to protect manufactures, Mr. Martin would have been told that the power had been conferred upon congress, and there was no need of vesting the power in the states. But the provision was inserted, which proves, I think, satisfactorily, that the convention did not believe that the power to regulate commerce did invest congress with the right or the power to protect manufactures. If this report of Mr. Martin proves that the convention did not believe that they had vested that right in congress, by the grant of the power to regulate commerce, the extract from the journals of the convention, previously cited, proves as conclusively that the convention did not intend to vest any authority in congress to protect manufactures. It appears to me, that the extract from the journals, and that from Mr. Martin's report, cover the whole ground, and that there is no room for doubt, or hesitation upon the subject. It is true that the evidence is principally *dehors* the constitution. The journal of the federal convention is but one degree removed from the constitution itself, and in all cases of doubt is the best evidence that can be offered to remove that doubt. The evidence of the journal then, in the present case, is the highest evidence of which the case admits, and that evidence is conclusive against the right of congress to protect manufactures. The testimony of Mr. Martin is supported in some degree by the constitution itself. The provision which he declares was inserted to enable the states to protect manufactures, is in that instrument, as he represents it, and was not in any original proposition presented to congress; and no attempt has been made to account for its insertion for a different purpose than that ascribed to it by Mr. Martin, which has within my knowledge been made public. Mr. Madison, in rejecting Mr. Martin's account of it, has not attempted to assign any other office to the provision. Considering that Mr. Martin's report was made shortly after the adjournment of the federal convention; that in the report he accounted for his conduct, to his constituent, the legislature; and that he states a transaction in which he appears to have taken a deep interest, there can, I think, be no room for doubt in receiving his account of the transaction in preference to Mr. Madison's, which is made known more than forty years after the adjournment of the federal convention. A careful consideration of the federal constitution will lead to the same conclusion as the evidence which I have just submitted and examined. Upon a deliberate examination of that instrument, I think it is apparent that its powers were given principally for exterior objects, and those which are necessary for the proper management of those objects. That there do not appear to me more than two grants of power in the constitution which authorises congress to interfere with the great mass of individuals, and their interests or concerns. The revenue, or rather that part of it which authorises congress to lay taxes and excises, and the power given over the militia; both these powers are necessary to the management of the exterior relations of the United States. The state legislatures, in the scheme of the federal government, were considered as exclusively charged with the domestic relations and interests of individuals, except in the two cases before mentioned. When the convention first met, very different views appear to have been entertained of the powers which ought to be vested in it. As the federal government has been administered, it would have been much better to have adopted Mr. Hamilton's plan of the legislative powers of congress, which was to *pass all laws that they should deem necessary.* If that plan had been adopted, I verily believe but one law would have passed which has not been enacted. Under Mr. Hamilton's plan, it is possible, nay, probable, considering the fanaticism which has been displayed in some states, that a law would have passed for the emancipation of slaves. In the enactments of congress they have devised the means of passing all laws, which, in their fantasy, they deemed necessary.

I admit that if the United States were governed by a consolidated government, the power to regulate commerce would, in the absence of the journals of the convention and Mr. Martin's report, have authorised the protection of manufactures. If the state government and state lines were obliterated, the protection of manufactures might be effected under the power to regulate commerce, because it has been done by most of the civilized states in the world. But the tariff is clearly a measure of consolidation, and so are measures of internal improvement which have been carried on by congress without the shadow of authority. It is this reckless legislation of congress that has produced the present alarming crisis in the affairs of the union, and the present is but a commencement of difficulties of that kind, unless a speedy return to the true principles of the constitution be effected. The difficulty of warding off the blows aimed by South Carolina ought to admonish the federal government of the necessity of moderation and rigid adherence to the powers granted, and such as are necessarily incident to them, and without which they cannot be carried into effect. The publication of the journal of the federal convention, and other documents connected with it, has thrown much light upon the powers of the federal government. I verily believe, if they had been published before the organization of the federal government, neither the bank of the United States, the assumption of the state debts or a protective tariff, would have ever been found in the federal statute book.

When I made up my opinion upon the bank question in 1811, that opinion was founded exclusively upon the constitution. The publication of the journals, which I have now perused for the first time, has changed that opinion. You formed your opinion upon the protective system in the same way, before the publication of the journal, and probably without having seen Luther Martin's report.

Review, I beseech you, the whole ground; lay aside during the review all pre-conceived opinions upon the subject, and I

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entertain a hope that we shall agree in the conclusion. You say the revenue may be reduced to the necessary expenses of the government, by reducing or entirely abolishing the duties upon unprotected articles; that this course will relieve the nation from a large portion of its burdens, and ought to be acceptable to the states. This is a mistake. Such a reduction will only increase the inequality which already exists. But the tariff states are wholly mistaken; they think the murmurs of the south are principally produced by the revenue collected for the use of the government. No; the people of the south have never complained of paying what was necessary to support the government; *but they complain, and will complain as long as congress, by its legislation, shall enable the manufacturers to levy contributions upon them equal to those they pay to the government; and rest assured, if these exertions are continued much longer, the union will be dissolved.* But you say if the protective system be abolished, the union will be more certainly dissolved, than by its continuance. This is possible. I can offer no opinion upon it; but if it be so, look at the difference in the situation of the southern and tariff states. The former say, hands off, "Laissez nous faire." The latter say, if we are not authorised to fleece the southern states *ad libitum*, we will dissolve the union; or, as Hezekiah Niles says, "we will present a million of muskets in defence of our legal rights, secured to us by the tariff." You disbelieve that the tariff does operate oppressively. You say no complaint arises against it any where but at the south, for the simple reason that there is no oppression. I can verily imagine many reasons why there is no excitement against the tariff in the tariff states. Most of the men of wealth and influence in those states have capital invested in manufactures. Wherever there is a manufacturing establishment, a market is furnished to a certain distance around it, for every article that can be raised on a farm. All those who furnish the market are compensated, and more than compensated for the burdens of the tariff. I am not sufficiently acquainted with the location or extent of the manufacturing establishments in those states, to determine upon the relative proportion of the population thus benefitted by those establishments. Besides these two classes, all those who are employed in those establishments, and their families, are reconciled to the tariff. But, independent of these classes, there can be little doubt that the popular name with which the tariff has been dubbed, has had a tendency to render it popular. In Kentucky, there can be no other cause for its popularity, aided by Mr. Clay's address and influence. It may be safely laid down as a general rule, that manufactures cannot be beneficially introduced into any country, except where there is labor and capital which cannot find employ without their introduction. In Kentucky there is neither a superabundance of capital or labor. Manufactures can only exist there as a hothouse plant, and must be supported at an expense greatly beyond the value of the article produced. The tariff system has been introduced in disregard and defiance of the principles of southern political economy.

You say that manufactures to the amount of ten or fifteen millions of dollars, purchased by the produce of the southern states, are annually consumed by the northern and middle states, and then triumphantly ask if that is not a benefit derived from the union; and add, that those states are desirous of furnishing these articles themselves, but that southern states object, and insist upon their consuming that amount of British manufactures, for the benefit of British manufacturers. In reply to these serious allegations, I will say, in the first place, the south never has objected, and does not now object to the tariff states furnishing themselves with all the articles necessary for their convenience and comfort. They have never insisted that the tariff states should consume 12 or 15 millions annually of British manufactures, or any other amount. I will say, further, it is the first time in the world that a party, who has been obliged, at his own request, with an advance of 12 or 15 millions annually, should conceive that he had laid the party making the advances under any obligations, or that the party receiving was aggrieved by receiving voluntarily such advances. The true state of the question is this: the tariff states not only insist upon furnishing themselves with these articles, but also the southern states, and that the southern states should pay them, not only to enable them to supply themselves, but the southern states also. The southern states have never requested any thing to be done for them at the expense of a sister state; whereas the tariff states ask that the whole people of the United States should be enormously taxed for their especial benefit. But you deny that the tariff has operated to raise the price of manufactured articles; on the contrary, you allege the tariff has reduced the price of the protected articles. In other words, you have adopted the theory and opinions of the manufacturers. Actions speak louder than words; and when words and actions are contradictory, actions are to be believed in preference to words. During the last session of congress, Mr. Appleton, of Boston I believe, alleged that cottons under 16 cents the yard were not protected by the tariff of 1828, and needed no protection. The provision of the bill under consideration directed that all plain cottons costing less than 30 cents should be estimated, in calculating the duties, as having cost 30 cents. A motion was made to strike out all cottons costing less than 16 cents. This motion was resisted successfully by the friends of the tariff. I am informed that cottons are made in England as low as 6 cents.

A duty of 25 per cent. levied on such cottons, estimated as having cost 30 cents, would amount to one hundred and twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*. This single fact proves conclusively that no reliance can be placed upon the representations of the manufacturers, and ought to discredit their evidence with all impartial men of common sense. For what would they desire to keep up an enormous duty upon an article that needed no protection? Was it merely to insult the people, or to shew them the absolute power that they wielded over them? If this was their object, they have certainly succeeded in it, and if protection, in order to vend their goods at an enormous profit, was their object, they have equally succeeded. I hope, after considering this fact the advocates of the protective system will cease to tell us, that the tariff reduces the price of manufactured articles. If this be true, the tariff is injurious to them and beneficial to us. We do not think so. We wish it repealed, and they ought so to wish it. Why, therefore, is it not repealed? Simply because it enables the manufactures to levy contribution upon the people. All their declarations of this kind are hypocritical and false.

I reject nullification. I equally reject Mr. McDuffie's doctrine, that the producer pays all the duty. I admit that this doctrine has aggravated the discontents of the south. I admit, also, that the oppressions of the tariff upon the south are exaggerated, and yet, I assert, that the south is oppressed beyond the eastern and middle states—that the tariff is unequal, unjust, and, as I hope I have proved to your satisfaction, unconstitutional, or at least an abuse of the constitution. It operates more oppressively on the southern than upon the people of the tariff states. 1st. Because there are no manufacturing establishments in those states, consequently no local market created. 2d. Because none of the laboring class are employed by means of the tariff. 3d. Because capitalists have invested no capital in them. And 4th, we are at a greater distance from the workshops which supply us with the necessary articles. The freight, insurance, commissions, and other necessary expenses, enhance the price of those articles to the consumer in the southern states, in a higher degree, than in the tariff states. In these four particulars, the tariff is more oppressive to the citizens of the southern states than of the tariff states. Even in Pennsylvania, I was informed by an intelligent gentleman of that state, the people are beginning to open their eyes to the oppressions of the tariff. He informed me that the member of congress elect from the district, was elected under a written pledge to reduce the tariff. There can be no doubt that the tariff is injurious to the interests of the great body of citizens in every part of the United States. It is a measure for the benefit of the few at the expense of the many. It is worse still: it is for the benefit of the few rich men at the expense of the great body of the people. It is calculated to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer. Inequalities in wealth, in civilized communities, will necessarily arise. So far as the inequality is inherent in the nature of man, it must be submitted to; but any system of legislation which has a tendency to create or hasten that inequality, deserves the execration of the human race. Such is the tariff system. But this is not all the objection to it. If it were constitutional and exempt from the tendency to produce inequality between the citizens of the republic, it would still be injurious to the United States. The manufacturing state of society will arrive in all well regulated civil society. It is as natural for such a society eventually to become manufacturing, as a boy in due time to become a man. When the period arrives, it ought to be submitted to as all other dispensations of Providence, and then they are introduced without any other effort or sacrifice, and are productive of no other inconvenience than what results from sedentary instead of active laborious employment; and even this should not be considered an evil, for, on my supposition, it only employs those who, without the introduction of manufactures, would be idle, and any employment not absolutely mischievous, is little better than idleness. If this theory be correct, and it is believed to be so, is it not mischievous to hasten this state of things by legislation, to the great injury of the existing state of society? Conceding the constitutional power to pass such laws, is it not apparent, that the order of nature's laws is deranged by such legislation? That a state of society is prematurely forced upon the nation, to the injury of its national force, and to the destruction of the capital that would otherwise have been more profitably employed?

But you justify the tariff on the ground of retaliation upon England, because she refuses to receive the bread stuffs of the grain-growing states. Let us examine this proposition. Great Britain, in order to encourage agriculture, and to produce, if possible, bread stuffs enough to support the people, prohibits the introduction of bread stuffs generally, except when her crops fall short of supply. This prohibition extends to us in common with other nations. Every nation has a right to manage its own internal affairs in its own way, and other nations have no right to complain or interfere. But as Great Britain does not receive the grain of other nations, we have no right to say to Great Britain—take our grain, or you shall not have our cotton and rice, especially when she is almost our only customer, and certainly our best in those articles. The grain growing states have no right to jeopard those great interests, with a view to force Great Britain to abandon a policy which she had a perfect right to adopt, if she thought proper. Commerce between nations has been properly defined to be an exchange of those articles of which one nation has a redundancy, and the other a deficiency. When two nations have only redundancies or deficiencies of the same article, there can be no beneficial commerce between them in their indigenous products. In the pre-

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sent case, if the grain-growing states make a redundancy of grain, and Great Britain feels no deficiency of grain, there can be no beneficial commerce between them in grain. But there is no cause of complaint, no cause of retaliation, least of all a retaliation in which a mutually profitable commerce is carried on to a very great amount. The tariff cannot be justly supported as a measure of retaliation.

I think I have shown—first, that the protection of manufactures was not confided by the constitution to congress: second, that it has been confided to the states: third, that the tariff is unjust and oppressive to the great body of the people of the United States: fourth, that it is still more oppressive to the people of the southern states: fifth, that it tends directly to produce inequality of wealth in the republic, which is unfriendly to a republican government; and that it cannot be supported as a measure of retaliation. If all, or even one of these points are made out to your satisfaction, I hope you will concur with me in the result at which I have arrived. In discussing various questions presented by your very interesting letter, I have endeavored to avoid every thing calculated to irritate or offend your feelings, or the feelings of any person with whom I differ upon this all absorbing question. Before I conclude, I think it necessary to state, that by the term manufactures in the preceding pages, no allusion is made to the household manufactures. To them I am decidedly friendly. It is owing to those manufactures that we have been enabled to withstand so long the injurious effects of the tariff.

I had intended at one time to say something about nullification; but I will say only, be temperate, and resort to force only to repel force. It is in times of high excitement that the most violent stabs are given to liberty. God bless you, and direct your counsels at this alarming crisis. Contrary to my predictions of last spring, you are permitted once more to deliberate within the walls of the capitol, on the tariff. The question now presented to the manufacturers is, will you be content with the incidental protection afforded by the collection of duties for revenue, or will you dissolve the union? If the union is dissolved, the tariff will be worthless. It is true, your respective states can afford you protection within your states, except against smuggling. They can afford the same protection under the union. Why will you, therefore, insist upon dissolving the union, since its dissolution cannot benefit you? In this controversy the southern states have acted on the defensive. You have been, and now are, the aggressors. Will you cease to oppress? If you say no, I cannot say God speed! but I will say, on your heads fall all the evil which the dissolution of the union will inevitably cause.

I am, my dear sir, your friend and most obedient servant,

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The hon. *Mahlon Dickerson, Washington city.*

INTERESTING JUDICIAL DOCUMENT.

We are indebted to a friend who takes pleasure in re-developing the intellectual treasures of by-gone generations, for a copy of the "*Charge of chief justice Jay, to the grand inquest of the county of Ulster, N. Y. on the 9th day of September,* 1777."

This charge was delivered upon the opening of the first term of the supreme court, held under our present constitution. Kingston was then the seat of government; and the legislature was at that time assembling to put in motion the blessed system of government under which we have so long lived, happy and prosperous.

This charge will be admired as much for its beauty of style and purity of sentiment, as for its ardent and elevated piety and patriotism—

JUDGE JAY'S CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY, &c.

Gentlemen—It affords me very sensible pleasure to congratulate you on the dawn of that free, mild and equal government, which now begins to rise and break from amidst those clouds of anarchy, confusion and licentiousness, which the arbitrary and violent domination of the king of Great Britain had spread, in greater or lesser degrees, throughout this and the other American states. And it gives me particular satisfaction to remark, that the first fruits of our excellent constitution appear in a part of this state, whose inhabitants have distinguished themselves by having unanimously endeavored to deserve them.

This is one of those signal instances in which divine Providence has made the tyranny of princes instrumental in breaking the chains of their subjects; and rendered the most inhuman designs, productive of the best consequences to those against whom they were intended.

The infatuated sovereign of Britain, forgetful that kings were the servants, not the proprietors, and ought to be the fathers, not the incendiaries, of their people; hath, by destroying our former constitutions, enabled us to erect more eligible systems of government on their ruins; and, by unwarrantable attempts, *to bind us in all cases whatever*, has reduced us to the happy necessity of being *free from his control in any.*

Whoever compares our present with our former constitution, will find abundant reason to rejoice in the exchange, and readily admit, that all the calamities incident to this war, will be amply compensated by the many blessings flowing from this glorious revolution. A revolution which, in the whole course of its rise and progress, is distinguished by so many marks of the Divine favor and interposition, that no doubt can remain of its being finally accomplished.

It was begun and has been supported, in a manner so singular, and I may say, miraculous, that when future ages shall read its history, they will be tempted to consider a great part of it as fabulous. What, among other things, can appear more unworthy of credit, than that in an enlightened age, in a civilized and Christian country, in a nation so celebrated for humanity, as well as love of liberty and justice, as the *English* once justly were, a prince should arise, who, by the influence of corruption alone, should be able to seduce them into a combination, to reduce three millions of his most loyal and affectionate subjects, to absolute slavery, under pretence of a right, appertaining to God alone, of binding them in all cases whatever, not even excepting cases of conscience and religion?

What can appear more improbable, although true, than that this prince and this people, should obstinately steel their hearts, and shut their ears, against the most humble petitions and affectionate remonstrances; and unjustly determine, by violence and force, to execute designs which were reprobated by every principle of humanity, equity, gratitude and policy—designs which would have been execrable, if intended against savages and enemies, and yet formed against men, descended from the same common ancestors with themselves; men, who had liberally contributed to their support, and cheerfully fought their battles, even in remote and baleful climates? Will it not appear extraordinary, that thirteen colonies, the object of their wicked designs, divided by variety of governments and manners, should immediately become one people, and though without funds, without magazines, without disciplined troops, in the face of their enemies, unanimously determine to be free; and, undaunted by the power of Britain, refer their cause to the justice of the Almighty, and resolve to repel force by force, thereby presenting to the world an illustrious example of *magnanimity and virtue scarcely to be paralleled? Will it not be matter* of doubt and wonder, that, notwithstanding these difficulties, they should raise armies, establish funds, carry on commerce, grow rich by the spoils of their enemies, and bid defiance to the armies of Britain, the mercenaries of Germany, and the savages of the wilderness? But however incredible these things may in future appear, we know them to be true, and we should always remember, that the many remarkable and unexpected means and events, by which our wants have been supplied, and our enemies repelled or restrained, are such strong and striking proofs of the interposition of heaven, that our having been hitherto delivered from the threatened bondage of Britain, ought, like the emancipation of the Jews from Egyptian servitude, to be forever ascribed to its *true cause*, and instead of swelling our breasts with arrogant ideas of our prowess and importance, kindle in them a flame of gratitude and piety, which may consume all remains of vice and irreligion.

Blessed be God! the time will now never arrive, when the prince of a country, in another quarter of the globe, will command your obedience and hold you in vassalage. His consent has ceased to be necessary to enable you to enact laws essential to your welfare; nor will you, in future, be subject to the imperious sway of rulers, instructed to sacrifice your happiness, whenever it might be inconsistent with the ambitious views of their royal master.

The Americans are the first people whom heaven has favored with an opportunity of deliberating upon, and choosing the forms of government under which they should live; all other constitutions have derived their existence from violence or accidental circumstances, and are therefore probably more distant from their perfection, which though beyond our reach, may nevertheless be approached under the guidance of reason and experience.

How far the people of this state have improved the opportunity, we are at no loss to determine. Their constitution has given general satisfaction at home, and been not only approved, but applauded abroad. It would be a pleasing task to take a minute view of it, to investigate its principles, and remark the connection and use of its several parts—but that would be a work of too great length to be proper on this occasion. I must therefore confine myself to general observations; and among those which naturally arise from a consideration of this subject, none are more obvious, than that the highest respect has been paid to those great and equal rights of human nature, which should forever remain inviolate in every society; and that such care has been taken in the disposition of the legislative, executive and judicial powers of government, as to promise permanence to the constitution, and give energy and impartiality to the distribution of justice. So that while you possess wisdom to discern and virtue to appoint men of worth and abilities to fill the offices of the state, you will be happy at home and respectable abroad. Your lives, your liberties, your property, will be at the disposal only of your Creator or yourselves. You will know no power but such as you will create; no authority unless derived from your grant; no laws, but such as acquire all their obligation from your consent.

Adequate security is also given to the rights of conscience and private judgment. They are, by nature, subject to no control but that of the Deity and in that free situation they are now left. Every man is permitted to consider, to adore and to worship his Creator in the manner most agreeable to his conscience. No opinions are dictated; no rules of faith prescribed; no preference given to one sect to the prejudice of others. The constitution, however, has wisely declared, that the "liberty of conscience, thereby granted, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of this state." In a word, the convention, by whom that constitution was formed, were of opinion, that the

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gospel of Christ, like the ark of God, would not fall, though unsupported, by the arm of flesh; and happy would it be for mankind, if that opinion prevailed more generally.

But let it be remembered, that whatever marks of wisdom, experience and patriotism there may be in your constitution, yet, like the beautiful symmetry, the just proportions and elegant forms of our first parents, before their maker breathed into them the breath of life, it is yet to be animated, and till then, may indeed excite admiration, but will be of no use; from the people it must receive its spirit, and by them be quickened. Let virtue, honor, the love of liberty and of science be, and remain, the soul of this constitution, and it will become the source of great and extensive happiness to this and future generations. Vice, ignorance, and want of vigilance, will be the only enemies able to destroy it. Against these, be forever jealous. Every member of the state, ought diligently to read and study the constitution of his country, and teach the rising generation to be free. By knowing their rights, they will sooner perceive when they are violated, and be the better prepared to defend and assert them.

This, gentlemen, is the first court held under the authority of our constitution, and I hope its proceedings will be such, as to merit the approbation of the friends, and avoid giving cause of censure to the enemies of the present establishment.

It is proper to observe, that no person in this state, however exalted or low his rank, however dignified or humble his station, but has a right to the protection of, and is amenable to, the laws of the land; and that if those laws be wisely made and duly executed, innocence will be defended, oppression punished and vice restrained. Hence it becomes the common duty, and indeed the common interest, of every subject of the state, and particularly of those concerned in the distribution of justice, to unite in repressing the licentious, in supporting the laws, and thereby diffusing the blessings of peace, security, order and good government, through all degrees and ranks of men among us.

I presume it will be unnecessary to remind you, that neither fear, favor, resentment, or other personal or partial considerations, should influence your conduct. Calm deliberate reason, candor, moderation, a dispassionate, and yet a determined resolution to do your duty, will, I am persuaded, be the principles by which you will be directed.

You will be pleased to observe, that all offences committed in this county against the peace of the people of this state, from treason to trespass, are proper objects of your attention and inquiry.

You will pay particular attention to the practice of counterfeiting the bills of credit, emitted by the general congress, or other of the American states, and of knowingly passing such counterfeits—practices no less criminal in themselves, than injurious to the interest of that great cause, on the success of which the happiness of America so essentially depends.

FRIGATE CONSTITUTION;

COMMONLY CALLED OLD IRONSIDES.

From the Boston Commercial Gazette.

As in the course of a few days the above noble ship will be hauled into the new and splendid dry dock, which has recently been completed at the navy yard, in the presence probably of the president of the United States, and many other distinguished officers of the government, as well as of an immense concourse of our fellow citizens, and as every circumstance relative to this favorite ship will now be rendered doubly interesting, we propose to offer a brief history of her splendid and glorious career, part of which is from memory, having been present when she was launched, part from official documents, and part we have gleaned from the old newspapers of the day. She was built at Hart's ship yard, at the north end, situated between the Winnisimmit ferry ways and the marine rail way, and was launched under the superintendence of col. Claghorn, the builder, on Saturday, the 21st of October, 1797; consequently she is now nearly thirty-six years old. In Russell's Boston Commercial Gazette of the next Monday, we find the following notice:—

"The launch—*A magnificent spectacle!* On Saturday last, at fifteen minutes past M. the frigate CONSTITUTION was launched into the adjacent element, on which she now rides an elegant and superb specimen of American naval architecture, combining the unity of wisdom, strength and beauty. The tide being amply full, she descended into the bosom of the ocean with an ease and dignity, which, while it afforded the most exalted and heart felt pleasure and satisfaction to the many thousand spectators, was the guarantee of her safety, and the pledge, that no occurrence should mar the joyous sensations that every one experienced; and which burst forth in reiterated shouts, which "*rent the welkin.*" On a signal being given from on board, her ordnance, on shore, announced to the neighboring country, that the CONSTITUTION WAS SECURE. Too much praise cannot be given to col. Claghorn, for the coolness and regularity displayed in the whole business of the launch; and the universal congratulations he received, were evidences of the public testimony of his skill, intelligence and circumspection."

The severe labor that attended her birth, which was only effected at the third trial, was seized upon by the enemies of a navy, who at that time were numerous and powerful, as prophetic of ill-luck! With how little reason, her brilliant career has fully demonstrated. We may safely challenge the annals of naval history to name the ship that has done so much to fill the measure of her country's glory. She sailed on her first cruise, on Sunday, the 22d of July, 1798, and in the Commercial Gazette of the next morning, we find the following:

"Yesterday sailed on a cruise for the protection of our commerce, the frigate Constitution, commanded by captain Samuel Nicholson. This noble frigate reflects honor on all concerned in her construction—on the agent for obtaining every material of the best kind for her equipment, and for having the same manufactured in a superior manner; on the builder for the execution of the hull, in a style demonstrating our capability for building ships of war, at least equal to any in Europe. The captain is a brave and experienced commander, in whom may be reposed perfect confidence. Her lieutenants young men, who have commanded merchant ships with approbation, and of whom fair expectations may be entertained. Her crew are, with very few exceptions, native sons of Massachusetts, many of them connected by the strongest of human ties *wives* and *children*. Upwards of one hundred seamen have given orders in favor of their families, to draw monthly, half of their pay, the public having made arrangements for this purpose, evincive of its paternal care and encouragement of our marine. It would seem that nothing is wanting, to render this ship and her crew perfect, but that experience, which can only result from actual exercise at sea."

She returned from this cruise in the middle of November. This was during the brief war with the French republic. We notice the appointment of Isaac Hull, as her 4th lieutenant, who, after the lapse of fourteen years, was fortunate enough to occupy a higher station on her quarter deck, when the charm of British invincibility was destined to be forever broken. On the 29th December, of the same year, she again sailed from Boston harbor, on her second cruise, from which she returned a few months after, without having the good luck to fall in with any of the enemy's national ships. Less fortunate in this respect than the Constellation, under the gallant Truxton, who, about this time, succeeded in capturing the French frigate L'Insurgente, of 40 guns and 417 men. La Vengeance, a large French national ship 54 guns and 520 men, likewise struck her colors, but was fortunate enough to escape in a squall, and arrived at Curacoa five days after, a complete wreck.

Shortly after this, our commerce in the Mediterranean having suffered severely from the depredations and insults of the Barbary cruisers, our government determined at once on chastising them. In May, 1803, commodore Edward Preble was appointed to the command of this favorite ship, and in June he sailed with the squadron destined to act against Tripoli. To all conversant with this scene of war, it is well known the Constitution acted a conspicuous part, in fact bore the brunt of the battle. After the destruction of the Philadelphia, of 44 guns she was for a long time the only frigate on the station, and being ably seconded by the gallant Decatur and the smaller vessels, did more in a single year to humble the pride of the Barbary states than all Christendom ever did before or since.

In short, such a variety of service, hair breadth escapes, hard knocks, and perilous adventures has never been achieved by any single vessel. Peace having been concluded with Tripoli, she soon after returned home, where she remained unemployed, or nearly so, till the commencement of the late war with Great Britain. This was on the 18th of June, 1812. On the 12th of July she left the Chesapeake for New York, preparatory to a long cruise, and on the 17th discovered and was chased by a British squadron, consisting of the Africa 64; Shannon and Guerriere 38; Belvidera 36; and Eolus 32; under the command of commodore Broke, of the Shannon. During the most critical period of the chase, when the nearest frigate, the Belvidera, had already commenced firing, and the Guerriere was training her guns for the same purpose, the possibility of kedging the ship, although in nearly thirty fathoms of water, was suggested by lieutenant, now commodore Morris, and was eagerly adopted, with the most brilliant success. The enemy, who had before been gaining, was now almost imperceptibly fallen astern, without their being able to conceive of the mysterious manner in which it was effected. A lucky mile or thereabouts had been gained in this way, before the discovery was made, and then it was altogether too late to avail themselves of it, with any probability of success; a propitious breeze springing up at this moment, of which the Constitution felt the first effects, soon increased the distance, and rendered any further exertions in warping and towing unnecessary.

The Shannon had for some hours all her sails completely furled—with 13 boats towing ahead. The Constitution had three boats towing—the remainder being engaged in carrying out kedges, while the crew on board found sufficient employment in warping up to them; and to this most fortunate expedient is her miraculous escape to be attributed. She bid a final adieu to her kind friends on the 19th, after a chase of nearly three days and three nights, and arrived safe in Boston on the 26th of July. This has always been considered, and undoubtedly was, one of the most brilliant exploits that occurred during the war. The deep feeling—the intense anxiety that reigned throughout the ship during this long and arduous chase, and which was pictured in the countenances of all on board, in characters too strong to be mistaken—may be imagined, but cannot be described. Let us suppose for a moment, it had been the destiny of this fine ship to have fallen thus early in the war, into the hands of the enemy—a misfortune as has already been shown which was only escaped as it were, by a miracle—what a vast difference it would have made at the close of the

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war, not to speak of the great moral influence of a first victory, in the profit and loss of our naval glory; and although the balance would still have been greatly upon our side, yet the sum total would have been very sensibly or nearly one half diminished. In the first place the loss of so fine a frigate at this early period would have been irreparable, and in following up the consequences—three of the most splendid victories of the war, together with the same number of hair breadth escapes from a superior enemy, would now have to be deducted from the aggregate of our glory, making a difference, both ways, of more than 200 guns and almost 1,500 men.

After remaining a few days in port she sailed again, and on the 19th of August—precisely one month after her escape—was lucky enough to fall in with one of the same frigates cruising alone and with her name emblazoned in large characters in her fore-topsail. Nothing daunted at this, however, the Constitution took the liberty of edging down for the purpose of ascertaining the object of such a close pursuit a few weeks before.

As soon as the two ships were within whispering distance, an explanation commenced which after a close conference of thirty minutes, ended to the complete satisfaction of capt. Hull. She proved to be H. B. M. frigate Guerriere, captain Dacres, of 49 guns and 302 men, and had been totally dismasted and in other respects was rendered such a complete wreck, that getting her into port was altogether out of the question. She was accordingly burned, and the Constitution returned again to Boston, where she arrived on the 30th August. Never shall we forget the enthusiasm with which she was received.

The news arrived in town during divine service on Sunday morning, and the crowds that flocked to State street to hear the particulars of such a glorious victory, and shouts that rent the air, fully evinced the deep interest that was felt by every class of the community.

The ship had anchored in President roads about 5 miles from town, and in the afternoon the harbor was alive with pleasure boats, anxious to take a closer view of Old Ironsides, and to exchange congratulations with her gallant crew. We among hundreds of others sailed round her several times, endeavoring in vain to trace the effects of an engagement with a British frigate of nearly equal force, that had occurred only eleven days before, and in which her antagonist was entirely demolished in the short space of half an hour. We could hardly believe our own eyes—no serious damage whatever was visible; now and then a place or two were pointed out where a splinter had been driven off, but on the whole she appeared in almost as perfect order as when she left the harbor only about three weeks before; indeed it seemed to us that like Shadrach, Meshech and Abednego, she had passed the fiery ordeal entirely unseathed. This was indeed a new state of things, and served not a little to increase the hope and confidence of the friends of our gallant navy throughout the union.

Captain Hull, being now called upon, if we remember right, to attend to the affairs of a deceased brother, gave up the command of the ship to captain William Bainbridge, who, with the same crew, shortly after sailed on another cruise to South America—the sloop of war Hornet, captain Lawrence, also under his command, from whom however he was soon after separated. On the 29th of December of the same year, while cruising about 10 leagues from the coast of Brazil, she fell in with, and after a close engagement of nearly two hours captured, H. B. M. ship Java, of 49 guns and upwards of 400 men; captain Lambert being mortally wounded during the engagement. In addition to her full crew, the Java had upwards of one hundred supernumeraries on board—officers and seamen—to join the British ships of-war on the East India station. Besides these there were a number of land officers; among the rest lieutenant general Hislop, major Walker and captain Wood.

This was one of the best contested battles that was fought during the war—the Java indeed only struck her flag, when every mast, bow-sprit and all had, one after another, gone by the board. "The great distance from our own coast, and the perfect wreck we made of the enemy's frigate, forbade every idea of attempting to take her to the United States. I had therefore no alternative left but burning her, which I did on the 31st of December, after receiving all the prisoners and their baggage, which was very hard work, only having one boat left out of eight, and not one left on board the Java." After blowing her up, the Constitution returned to Boston, where she arrived on the 18th of February, 1813.

Well do we remember being at the Federal street theatre, when the news of this victory was announced from the stage by the manager, Mr. Powell, and shortly after when the gallant commodore, together with some of his officers appeared in one of the boxes, the whole house resounded for many minutes with the cheering of the audience. The veteran Cooper, then in the prime of life, was in the second act of Macbeth, and although he stood a little behind the scenes, entirely forgetting the gracious Duncan he had murdered, we saw him swing his cap round with as much enthusiasm as any one.

In June, 1813, capt. Charles Stewart was appointed to her command: and on the 30th of December, she proceeded to sea, notwithstanding Boston was then blockaded by seven ships of war, and safely run the gauntlet through the whole of them. She returned on the 4th of April, 1814, and was chased into Marblehead by two of the enemy's heavy frigates, La Nymphe and Junon.

About the middle of December, 1814, she proceeded on her second cruise under capt. Stewart, and on the 28th of February, off Madeira, fell in with, and after a severe action of 40 minutes, succeeded in capturing H. B. M. ships Cyane of 34, and Levant of 21 guns, and 325 men. A more perfect specimen of nautical skill was probably never witnessed, than was exhibited throughout the whole of this memorable battle. The advantages of a divided force, or as the boys call it, of two upon one, are well known to all, particularly to men of naval science. A raking fire is almost always very sure to be decisive of the fate of a battle; and to have avoided this from either of her opponents, and with a leading breeze too, is indeed miraculous, especially when we recollect that the Constitution succeeded in raking both of her antagonists more than once during the engagement.

After taking possession of her prizes the three ships made sail for the Cape de Verd Islands, and on the 10th of March came to anchor in the harbor of Port Praya in the island of St. Jago. Two days after this, a squadron of the enemy hove in sight, consisting of the Newcastle and Leander, of 50 guns each, and the Acasta frigate of 40, the whole under the command of Sir George Collier, and in seven minutes after the discovery was made, the Constitution with her two prizes had cut their cables and were under way, being at this time only about gun shot to windward of the enemy. The Levant was recaptured. The Cyane had the good fortune to escape, and now forms a part of our navy. The Constitution continued her cruize, and shortly after returned to Boston, where she was for the third time received with every possible demonstration of joy and exultation. The last news from her had been brought by the Cyane, arrived at New York, when the above squadron was left in chase, and she had heard a heavy cannonading shortly after losing sight of her, so that the most intense anxiety had for some time been entertained for her safety.

Peace had now been proclaimed, and to have lost this noble vessel and her gallant crew at this late hour, and after such a catalogue of glorious services too, would have cast a gloom over the whole country.

No wonder then that her safe arrival, after so many "moving accidents by flood and field;" and after having escaped so many perils of "the waters, winds and rocks"—should be greeted with such universal enthusiasm. Captain Stewart not only received the thanks of congress, but of almost every state legislature then in session, and from many quarters some more substantial marks of approbation.

After this, Old Ironsides was taken to the navy yard and immediately dismantled, where she remained unemployed, we believe with a single exception, till the spring of 1825, when she was again fitted out, and sailed under the command of captain Daniel T. Patterson, to join the squadron in the Mediterranean. She remained there about three years, after which she returned again to the United States, and as if to add one more to the many instances of good luck that have always attended her—she was so fortunate as to arrive and fire a federal salute in her native city—during the celebration of the 4th July, 1828, and contributed not a little, as well by her beautiful appearance as by the delightful associations that are ever uppermost in the presence of such a glorious vessel, to heighten the splendor and add a zest to the festivities of the day.

We have now, we believe, briefly touched upon most of the leading incidents in the eventful history of this favorite ship; doubtless there are many others well worth recording, but which can be only known to those who, at the time of their occurrence, were on board of her. We have never been able to find any but very unsatisfactory accounts of her operations before Tripoli, and the other Barbary states. A complete and impartial history of the movements of our several squadrons in those seas from 1803 to the present moment, would not only prove extremely interesting, but as a matter of record would be invaluable—we sincerely hope some competent person may be found who is willing to undertake it.

About twelve years since, the Constitution was hove out and completely examined at the navy yard in Charlestown, when her timbers, &c. were found to be in remarkable good order, a fact which, after twenty-five years wear and tear and hard service, redounds not a little to the credit of the old fashioned mechanics of Boston.

In her actions with the Guerriere and Java she mounted 54 guns, and 52 when engaged with the Cyane and Levant, her armament being 30 long 24 pounders on the main deck, and 24 32 pound carronades on the upper deck. Her loss in the action with the Guerriere was killed and wounded, 14; with the Java, 34, and with the Cyane and Levant, 14 more—total, 62. The Guerriere's loss, killed, wounded and missing, was 103; the Java's 161; Cyane's 38; Levant's 39—total, 341, or in the proportion of five and a half to one. The prisoners were nearly one thousand.

The dry dock into which Old Ironsides is now about to be taken, as well as the one which has recently been completed at Norfolk, is undoubtedly one of the most splendid specimens of stone masonry to be found in the world.

We have heard it spoken of by intelligent travellers, who have visited most of the naval depots in Great Britain, France and Russia, as by far surpassing any thing of the sort they had ever before witnessed. Indeed no expense has been spared by the government to render these magnificent public works as complete and perfect in every respect as possible. They were planned and have been constructed under the superintending care of colonel Loammi Baldwin, a gentleman who, for skill and science, has no superior in the country. T.

END OF VOLUME FORTY-FOUR.

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